

*William Accrue
4 Horse Shoe Court*

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 334.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

WHITE HORSE LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.

 FOR PORT PHILIP DIRECT, to follow the Mary Harrison, to sail the 14th of April, the magnificent Teak-built Indianan DALHOUSIE, A 1, 12 years, 1,000 tons.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH, Commander.

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This fine Vessel has a full poop, with unrivalled chief cabin accommodation, and her between decks are fitted and arranged in the superior manner peculiar to this line.

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For particulars of the Ships now Loading, Dietary Scales, rates of Freight and Passage-money, &c., apply to Marshall and Edridge, 34, Fenchurch-street.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE Monthly Meeting for April will be held in the Theatre of the City of London Literary Institution, 165, Aldersgate-street (near the General Post Office), on THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, when addresses will be delivered on the following topics:—

"A State Church fatal to Christian energy." By the Rev. G. ASHMEAD, of Great Missenden.

"The State Church in Ireland—its History, Revenues, and Influence." By JOHN KINOSLEY, Esq.

To be followed by an Address by the Rev. THOMAS ARCHER, D.D.

The Chair will be taken by CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., at Seven o'clock.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Sec.

* The Annual Meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, May the 5th, at the Finsbury Chapel. Lists of the May Meetings will be ready by the 15th April.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, 58, Aldersgate-street.

A COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES on PRACTICAL SCIENCE, by EDMUND WHEELER, C.E., will commence on Wednesday next, APRIL 14th, 1852, and be continued every Wednesday until the Course is concluded. Terms for the Course, 3s. 6d. Double Ticket, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 5s. Syllabuses may be had any evening at the Institution.

EVENING CLASSES.—The Third Course of Evening Classes will commence during the present week, and comprise Instruction in Fifteen branches of practical knowledge, under the superintendence of qualified and experienced teachers. For particulars, apply at the Institution.

THE READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY is open every evening, from Six until Ten o'clock. Terms, One Shilling per quarter.

THE LECTURE-ROOM, THEATRE, and the large room, capable of seating severally 250, 300, and 400 persons, may be hired for Public Meetings, on moderate terms.

J. A. MILES, J. Hon. Secs.

W. A. BEST,

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, Instituted for the TRAINING OF TEACHERS, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give Notice, that there being vacancies in their Normal Training Schools for Young MEN and WOMEN, they are open to receive applications from such young persons as are desirous of becoming Teachers.

Applications to be made to the Secretaries, 30, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road.

February, 1852. HENRY RICHARD, } Hon. Secs.

JOSEPH BARRETT, } Hon. Secs.

* The Committee specially urge this matter upon the attention of Ministers, and Superintendents of Sunday-schools, as the applications for teachers are at present much beyond the means of supply.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

SAMUEL EVANS, of WEST-HILL FARM, OTTERY ST. MARY, DEVONSHIRE, proposes to receive into his Establishment One or Two additional Young Men as AGRICULTURAL PUPILS. His aim will be, while paying constant attention to their health and domestic comfort, to give them a thorough acquaintance with Modern Practical Agriculture, and foster such principles and habits as will fit them to take their right position in society and a useful station in the Church. It will be expected that the young men shall have been well-trained and have received a religious education, and that they will be prepared to comply with the regulations of a Nonconformist family. West-hill Farm is situated on a dry and airy spot in the South of Devon, nine miles east of Exeter.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. A. James, Birmingham; Rev. J. Glyde, Bradford, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Bristow, Exeter; Edgecomb Parson, Esq., Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London; or F. A. Smith, Esq., Escot Lodge, Ottery St. Mary.

TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

GENTLEMEN.—Having had the honour to receive a numerously signed Requisition, inviting me to become, (in conjunction with the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.,) a Candidate at the approaching Election, to represent my native Borough in Parliament, I am induced, in the present state of public affairs, to declare myself, though not without some diffidence, a Candidate for your suffrages.

The deep conviction that those principles of Free-trade, for which so many of us have struggled, are now in jeopardy; that, in the next Parliament, they must be reversed or finally secured; and that their permanent maintenance renders a hearty union of true, honest, and ardent Free-traders indispensable;—alone overcomes my reluctance to incur the responsibility of a parliamentary life.

Gentlemen, you might have chosen a more able exponent of your opinions; but, if elected, you will find my votes invariably recorded, not only in favour of those measures of Free-trade already obtained, but in support of a further development of that commercial charter, and in steadfast opposition to any insidious attempts unjustly to shift the taxation of the country.

I am prepared to support, most earnestly, a comprehensive measure of reform in Parliament, including a large extension of the suffrage, abolition of the property qualification for members, more equal distribution of representatives to the population, shorter parliaments, and the vote by ballot; and, as all legislation may be regarded as means to an end, it would be my endeavour to render it subservient to the promotion of civil and religious liberty, and the advancement of the social happiness of the country.

It is impossible, within the limits of an address, to give more than a brief outline of opinion; but if doubt exist in the mind of any person as to my political sentiments, I shall be happy to receive and answer any inquiry on the subject.

Believing it to be the wish of a great majority of the electors, to be left entirely to their own judgment, it is not my intention to canvass, or use any influence I may have, to obtain a single vote; but, by keeping the poll open to the last moment, every elector will have an opportunity of reballoting his vote; and if you do me the honour of sending me to Parliament as your representative, I should then go in the proud position of a candidate sought by yourselves, and returned by your cordial, spontaneous, and unbiased support.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
Belle Vue, April 2nd, 1852.

FRANK CROSSLEY.

TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE FLINTSHIRE BOROUGHS.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been invited by several Friends among you to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your suffrages at the coming election. I do not hesitate to avow my anxious desire to represent my native place in Parliament, and to renew my connexion with yourselves by a bond that will enable me to serve you, and to further those public movements now making which are, I believe, accordant with the feelings and sentiments of the great majority of your body, and if, on inquiry, I find that I have reasonable grounds for hope, I shall not hesitate to solicit your support.

My political principles are decidedly liberal, and I believe the time has come when the people should have entrusted to them the management of their own affairs—honest, industrious, and intelligent as the masses are, it is unjust and invidious that they should be taxed to support the State and have no voice whatever in the election of those who are to manage State affairs: to be called upon to obey the laws and have no voice in making them. It is no theoretic or abstract right, then, we are upholding when we say that taxation and the suffrage should be co-extensive, but a great fundamental doctrine of our Constitution acknowledged by all, though treated by most as a sham to be dealt with at their pleasure for selfish or for party purposes.

As a lover of constitutional freedom, I am an advocate, therefore, for such an extension of the Franchise as will give a vote to every man of full age, untainted by crime, and who is liable, or who may claim, to be rated to the relief of the poor, or to the support of the State; and that, inasmuch as the poor are too often subject to the dictation of the wealthy, I am prepared to give the voter the protection of the Ballot.

I am also favorable to a re-organization of our electoral districts, so that the representation of the people becomes in truth, what it is now in theory, rather than what, in a great measure, it practically is, the representation of a locality and of the few resident there; and to secure the full accountability of members to their constituents, I should restrict the duration of Parliament to three years.

I am favorable to Free Trade in its widest sense, and opposed, not only to a Bread-tax, but to every tax which interferes with the full development of our great national resources, and which is put on articles of use or of luxury, for the protection of a class or a company; so, too, am I opposed to taxes raised for warlike or military purposes when not required for national defences. I hold, that interference with the internal affairs of other countries is wrong in principle, dangerous in practice, and subversive to the best interests of mankind, and that it is our duty to disown the practice of Administrations—both Whig and Tory—in keeping up useless and expensive standing armies at the cost of our hard-working and honest artizans.

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Applications are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. A. James, Birmingham; Rev. J. Glyde, Bradford, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Bristow, Exeter; Edgecomb Parson, Esq., Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London; or F. A. Smith, Esq., Escot Lodge, Ottery St. Mary.

and religious rights as though they were the most Protestant party in the land. We have no law to compel a man to become Catholic, there should be none to restrain him from the practice of his most cherished and conscientious opinions, however opposite they be to our modes of belief.

I am favourable to a national system of Secular Education under local management and control, but I should not make it compulsory upon a locality to carry it out without the sanction of a majority of ratepayers at public meeting assembled.

Such, gentlemen, are the more leading principles of my political faith, and if I should on mature reflection decide upon asking your support at the poll, I shall do so with a determination to carry these principles into practice as far as my voice and vote can do so, and, by constant attention to your national and more local interests, do what in me lies to merit a continuance of your favour and support.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,
Temple, London, April 3rd, 1852. E. G. SALISBURY.

TO GROCERS AND DRAPERS.

WANTED, a situation in a pious family. If where but one young man is employed, or in the charge of a Branch Concern, where confidence is required, the Advertiser trusts his services would be appreciated, and having a private income, would accept a moderate salary. References unexceptionable. Address, "F. G. F., 36, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

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WANTED, in an old-established family trade, an experienced Assistant, to attend to the Haberdashery and Fancy Department. Satisfactory references will be required and given, and testimonies of character and abilities extending to not less than one year's service under one employer. Address, Butler and Pendered, Royston, Cambridgeshire.

A LADY can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, and have the comfort and privacy of a home in a minister's family, residing near a healthy village, one mile from Oxford. The house is pleasantly situated in a large garden.

Address, "A. Y. Z., Post-office, Oxford."

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W BERDOE confidently invites attention to his very economical scale of charges for Young Gentlemen's Clothing; viz., a first-class suit, of extra Superfine Cloth, at the rate of 11d. per inch, according to the height, or for a boy 8 years old, 3 guineas—2s. extra for each additional year. Second quality, 5s. to 10s. the suit less. Fancy Braided Dresses, &c., in the first style. The above are, in every respect, such articles as will ensure perfect satisfaction, for which W. B. trusts the established character of his business for twenty-five years, will prove a satisfactory guarantee.

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The favour of a call to view the premises and arrangements, when in town, will oblige.

2nd Month, 25, 1852.

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	Gold Cases	Silver Cases.
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Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main winding power, 1st size	5 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four up six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	13 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

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READER! the above question is worthy of consideration. You may deem this amount very small, but by the following example it is shown, that, by provident forethought, much may be accomplished therewith.

Suppose your age to be thirty-two, for the small premium of about "One Shilling a Week," or 2s 10s. 8d. per year, paid to the Society issuing this paper, you can secure at death one hundred POUNDS STERLING ! and which may be bequeathed to wife, children, family, or friend, just as you please. Besides which, this Institution being STRICTLY MUTUAL, giving the whole profits back to the Assured (who are Members), greatly increases the sum secured by the policy.

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Surely, then, one spark of principle and forethought ought to be sufficient to influence a man to make some provision for those dear to him—a provision which the resources of LIFE ASSURANCE place within his reach.

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Agents wanted.

H. B. SHERIDAN.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 334.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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uniformly advocated by this paper, and that of that number, several will be well qualified to advocate them, by speech as well as by vote. This, it is true, constitutes but "a forlorn hope" in regard to the enterprise which claims their service. But, looking back upon the past, it is full of encouragement, and may be hailed as a pleasing augury of eventual success. Let it be borne in mind how apparently decisive was the failure, about seven years ago, of that experiment at Southwark, whereby the ice was first broken. Let it be remembered how gallantly at the last general election, the Dissenters, stimulated by the Educational Minutes in Council, multiplied their attempts to secure for themselves some Parliamentary representation, and how, although they succeeded in some instances, in most they were foiled. Let it be considered that a duplication of our strength in the House of Commons at the next general election, will be but the certain prelude to a much bolder and more general assertion of Dissenting claims at every future opportunity—and we think the conviction will be carried home to every mind that, at length, we have started upon the right path to obtain for ourselves, and for our principles, a fair chance of respectful notice in the councils of the nation. From twenty to thirty Anti-state-church members, if, as we hope, they will act together, support each other, and be constantly on the alert for the advocacy of their own views, will be a nucleus about which all the now scattered influence and power of Protestant Nonconformity will gradually but surely arrange itself. That power and influence, moreover, is anything but contemptible. If it has hitherto been set at nought, it was because disunited and without a voice. Let the Nonconforming world but once feel its strength, and it will be encouraged to nobler essays of it than have recently distinguished it.

In those boroughs in which Dissenting candidates, liberal in all other respects, have been induced to come forward, we earnestly hope that Dissenting electors will behave themselves in accordance with the principles they profess. This is not the time for shirking duty, however personally inconvenient it may seem. And yet, even in places where Dissenting electors preponderate, and where candidates might be found to represent their views, we fear there is not, in every instance, that moral certainty of success which would be the sure result of stern fidelity. Take Wales, for example, in which the Established Church is the weakest of ecclesiastical bodies. One sees no good reason, why, if the Nonconformists in the Principality were steadfast and determined, they should not return a majority of members, holding the same opinions as themselves. How happens it that they do not? The influence of property might surely be met by the decision of numbers. Wales may, if she will, emancipate herself—nevertheless she is held in bondage, misrepresented, maligned. In only one instance, so far as we know, has any candidate been started for a Welsh district of boroughs, whose avowed sentiments are in unison with those of the overwhelming majority of the Welsh people—we refer to Mr. Salisbury, whose address to the electors of the Flintshire boroughs appears in our advertising columns of to-day. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of support he is likely to receive, but we cannot forbear the remark, that the frank avowals contained in that address ought to secure for the candidate who sincerely puts them forth, the energetic support of any Welsh constituency. Failure, in such a case, will reflect dishonour upon those whose want of fidelity will have been the sole cause of it. We hope Welsh Dissenters will distinguish themselves by resolute adherence in the poll-booth to the professions they make in the chapel.

Where no opportunity will occur at the ensuing general election to support a candidate professing Anti-state-church principles, as will certainly be the case in most places, electors holding those principles, and anxious to advance them, may yet find means of giving partial effect to their wishes. It will be for them to take care that they who solicit from them political support, shall be well

catechized in regard to their ecclesiastical opinions. There will be a pretty common readiness to condemn the Maynooth Endowment Act. But whether they condemn or support, they should be compelled to state the grounds upon which they act. It is impossible to deal satisfactorily with this question, without touching upon the very foundation of Church Establishments. And he who takes his stand upon the truth as held by consistent Dissenters, occupies a vantage ground over any one refusing to do so—whether he approves or disapproves of the Maynooth College Act. This superiority it will be for our friends in every constituency to make apparent to the public. A little organization, a little forethought, a little courage, are all that is needed to bring about this result. The most competent man in each constituency should be deputed to press home inquiries, touching ecclesiastical topics, upon aspiring candidates, and he should be well supported in doing so by those for whom he undertakes the service. We are extremely anxious that members of the House of Commons should feel how impossible it is to come in close contact with their constituents without hearing somewhat on the subject of Church Establishments, and how necessary it is, if they would give satisfaction, to study this question in all its important bearings.

There is, however, another mode of advocating sound principles at a general election, which, we trust, our Anti-state-church friends will not neglect. At such a time, as is well known, the public ear is open, and a special opportunity presents itself for the diffusion of useful information. Let, then, our various constituencies be well plied with short, pithy, pungent tracts and papers, relating to the subject of Church Establishments! The soil being so well prepared by the ordinary course of events, let it be thickly sown with good seed! No such effort is eventually lost. Perhaps, under no circumstances can effort be made with more telling effect. It requires no great amount of sacrifice, and it may be made at comparatively trifling cost. Once more, therefore, and with all possible emphasis, we conjure Dissenters who value their distinctive principles, to "make hay while the sun shines."

THE REV. R. WHISTON'S APPEAL.

The appeal of the Rev. Robert Whiston to the Bishop of Rochester, as the visitor of the cathedral church, against his dismissal by the dean and chapter from the head-mastership of the Grammar School in that city, was commenced on Monday, in the Court of Arches, before the Right Rev. Prelate, with whom Mr. Baron Parke and Dr. Lushington, the chancellor of the diocese, sat as assessors.

Mr. Whiston conducted his appeal in person, and the dean and chapter were represented by Dr. Adams and Mr. Cowling.

The rev. gentleman detailed to the Court the facts already familiar to the public, and presented a series of propositions (from a. to o.), which he proceeded to support. He encountered frequent interruptions, the Judge-Bishop sometimes contradicting him on matters of fact, and thus virtually constituting himself a witness; at other times a canon, one of the inculpated, interposing a remark or assertion. In support of his statements, Mr. Whiston called for the production of the accounts of the dean and chapter, but these, although quoting figures from them in their own exculpation, the dean and chapter refused to produce. The proceedings lasted until five o'clock, when the Court adjourned to the following day.

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.—The election of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, in the room of the late Dr. Murray, took place on Friday. The following are the names to be submitted to the Pope—Archbishop Cullen, *dignissimus*; Dean Megler, *dignior*; Mr. Dunn, *dignus*.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION BILL.—It is believed that the select committee of the House of Commons on the Manchester and Salford Education Bill will meet for business on the 22nd of April, and that Mr. Entwistle and the Rev. Mr. Richardson will be the first witnesses called. It is doubtful whether witnesses in opposition to the bill can be examined during the present session. Of course there will be no legislation on the subject in this Parliament.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING PARLIAMENTARY MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES.

The *Patriot* gives the following list of members of the House of Commons who are "recognised Dissenters of the Evangelical denomination":—"Mr. Kershaw, Member for Stockport; Mr. Pilkington, Member for Blackburn; Mr. Peto, Member for Norwich; Mr. Milligan, Member for Bradford; Mr. Hindley, Member for Ashton; Mr. Harris, Member for Leicester; to whom we may add, Mr. Blötherton, Member for Salford; and Mr. George Thompson, Member for the Tower Hamlets. Mr. Bright, Member for Manchester; Mr. Ellis, Member for Leicester; and Mr. Bell, Member for St. Albans, are members of the Society of Friends." To these must be added, Mr. A. Henry, South Lancashire; Mr. W. J. Fox, Oldham; and Mr. J. B. Smith, Stirling burghs, Unitarian Dissenters. Mr. Heald, Stockport; and Mr. Westhead, Knaresborough, West Leylands. Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Fox Maule, Free Church; and Mr. A. Hastie, Glasgow, United Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Council of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association. But although this list may include actual Dissenters in Parliament, it omits many Anti-state-church members who are at one with them in principle. Such are Mr. W. S. Crawford, Rochdale; Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, Derby; Mr. Williams, Lambeth; and many sympathizers, such as Colonel Thompson, Sir J. Walmsley, and Mr. Trelawny. Amongst the names given above, Mr. Harris, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bell, and Mr. A. Henry, retire—the remainder will be candidates at the coming election with every probability of their return.

The following is, as near as we can ascertain, a list of additional Dissenting candidates:—

Anderson, Sir J.	Stirling Burghs.
Barnes,	Bolton.
Biggs, T.	Newport, Isle of Wight.
Ball, J.	Cambridgeshire.
Crookley, F.	Halifax.
Cheetham, John,	South Lancashire.
Chalmers, Thos.	Hertford.
Catr, H.	Bedmin.
Evans, J. Cook	Stafford.
Gardner, R.	Leicester.
Giltin, C.	Perth.
Goodman, Sir G.	Leeds.
Kennedy, H.	Inverness Burghs.
Mall, E.	Rochdale.
Moreton (Lord),	Stroud.
Price, W. P.	Gloucester.
Salisbury, E. G.	Flint Burghs.
Smith, J. Toulmin,	Sheffield.
Vincent, H.	York.
Williams, W.	Huddersfield.

Mr. Duncan McLaren, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Sir Culling Eardley, are also mentioned as candidates, but have not absolutely come forward. We believe, also, the names of some other good men and true will be forthcoming before long. The greater portion of the above candidates have a good prospect of success.

PROTESTANTS PERSECUTING PROTESTANTS.

(From *Evangelical Christendom*.)

MEMEL IN PRUSSIA.

The pastor of the Baptist church in this place says:—"The persecutions which we have to endure are, doubtless, greater than in other parts of Prussia, or even entire Germany. [Unhappily, letters from others show him to be mistaken.] We are watched with the greatest vigilance; not only at our public services, but even during our church and singing meetings, armed policemen are always present. Royal commissioners from Königsberg have attended. Three successive complaints against me for administering the Lord's Supper, have been addressed to the Court of Justice. I have been forbidden to carry on the Sabbath-school, but have hitherto protested against this prohibition. Three days ago I was summoned to the Town-hall [this letter is dated Nov. 21st, 1851], on account of some expressions in favour of tract distribution that I had made use of on the 2nd inst. My words had been partly distorted by the policeman who reported them; in my replies, I gave them their original form and meaning; but what the result of this investigation will be, it is impossible to say."

HIBERNIA IN HANOVER.

When the congregation at this place were assembled, on the 26th of October, in their newly-built hall, at the back of the minister's house, whose name is O. Steinhoff, two policemen entered, and commanded them to close their service, and to disperse. He hesitated to obey this peremptory command, especially as the policeman had not so much as a written warrant from the magistrate. Seeing this unwillingness to obey, one of the policemen left the place, and soon returned with an armed gendarme, and another policeman, himself brandishing a sword. They were then told, if they did not disperse forthwith, this would be effected by violence. The assembly then broke up. On November 2nd, a similar scene was enacted; and on the 7th, Mr. Steinhoff was summoned before the police, and threatened with a fine of ten thalers, in the event of his conducting another public religious service. He has employed an attorney, and sent a full statement to the Minister of State.

BADEN AND HESSE CASSEL.

In the former of these States our informant says, "Our brethren are strictly prohibited from holding any kind of religious meeting; while the Jesuits traverse the country, and gather immense audiences. The progress of Roman Catholicism in Baden is immense." "In Hesse Cassel, all our assemblies

have been closed, and our brethren now must meet by stealth, in very small numbers; but I fear the restrictions will not end there, but that before long they will again pass through severe trials."

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

At Brühl, a meeting was held in the house of a Christian friend, named Rath, and sister Thomson, from Neuhaff, invited two persons to come to attend, who, however, did not come. Brother H. and I also invited many of the villagers to be present. We escaped punishment, but sister Thomson has been imprisoned six days, for having given the above-named invitation. Some time ago she was imprisoned one day, for not permitting the children to learn the Lutheran catechism. While our sister, who is a widow, was detained in prison, her younger children, a boy twelve years old, and a girl ten years of age, were kept a whole day at school to learn the catechism, and threatened with being thrown into a cellar if they did not." The letter then goes on to describe the severe treatment to which the children have been subjected, such as being struck in the face, pulled by the hair, and struck with a stick, till, it says, they were quite intimidated, and refused to leave their mother's side:—"Brethren Tempe, Künnemer, and I, have been cited to appear, for having admitted non-members to our meetings, and for having had the Lord's supper at my house. For the latter offence I have been fined one hundred dollars, and the other two brethren each four dollars, and to pay the law-expenses."

A letter, dated *Ludwigslust*, Feb. 27th, relates the following circumstances:—"On Sunday evening, 22nd instant, a meeting was held at brother Weding's house, at which from thirty to forty persons were present. In the afternoon a similar service was held, but which passed off less peacefully. We had already commenced by prayer and praise, and I was on the point of giving out my text, when suddenly the door of the apartment was thrown open, and, to our amazement, several dragoons and a gendarme rudely entered. The gendarme held in his hand a paper from the magistrate of the Grabow circuit, authorizing him to dissolve our meeting. The congregation dispersed, amidst the hooting and shouts of the mob in the street. At seven o'clock in the evening, a report reached us that Miss Konig and Brother Transchel (who had escaped to another house) had been taken prisoners, and a quarter of an hour later we heard the tramping of soldiers approach our asylum. Soon they entered the house and room we were in, and inquired whether any strangers were present? All were silent. Then, turning to me, they asked who I was; and on learning my name to be Wegner, from Ludwigslust, they declared me to be their prisoner. I wished to produce my passport, but remonstrance was vain. I was escorted to a public-house, where our other two friends were already in confinement. At eleven o'clock, a.m., we reached Grabow, and descending from the carriage at the gates of the city, went on foot to the Town-hall, where we were delivered up by our escort to the authorities. The chief officer, however, being absent, we were at once conducted to the gaoler, and our pockets searched in presence of the soldiers, and everything, even the little money we had with us, was taken away; then we each were led into a separate cell, and the heavy key turned upon us. We had not been here long, before we were again led out, and taken to an officer of the judicial court, where Brother Transchel and Miss Konig underwent an examination, which lasted three-fourths of an hour. They had been arrested, only because, although Prussians, they had entered Mecklenburg without a passport; and as soon as they had produced their credentials themselves, they were dismissed with an injunction, never again to attend an Anabaptist meeting in Mecklenburg. I was now summoned to appear, and a multitude of questions relative to the object of my visit to Eldena were put to me. . . .

I was again remanded to prison. The gaoler, at the command of the officer who had examined me, took me into a cell where there were two culprits, one accused of theft and fighting, the other of some minor offence. The cell was hardly large enough to hold three persons, the walls were high and thick, and a feeble light was admitted by a small skylight. A short board, which reached from one wall to the other, served both as chair and table. The bed consisted of a thinly-filled straw sack, that did not shield me from the damp of the floor. Cleanliness was out of the question, as prisoners are admitted in any condition, and it is necessary to keep on every article of clothing, to avoid being almost frozen; the fate was of such quality, that a strong healthy man might exist on it, but my weak health would not permit of my taking much. We received our food through a trap-door in the wall. As we had no candle, we were obliged to feel for our supper. Sentence was at length pronounced on me, to the effect, that as I had been the chief instigator in the baptismal act, and had held a re-baptist meeting, I should be imprisoned for eight days, receiving bread and water every alternate day. Brethren Feind, Voss, Benke, and Weding have been sentenced to eight days of imprisonment on milder terms than those prescribed for me, and to pay one-half of the expenses connected with our examinations, and I am to defray the other half.

Brethren Feind and Voss, who, since the above took place, had gone to a neighbouring village, to converse and pray with the people, have in consequence been sentenced to three days' imprisonment."

CHURCH-RATES AT BRIDGNORTH.—Miss Thompson, residing in the parish of St. Leonard, Bridgnorth, having, as a conscientious Nonconformist,

refused to pay a church-rate, was distrained upon Saturday the 8th inst. The rate was 7s. 6d.—for which Mother-Church ran off with a clock and a table worth nearly £5. This is, we believe, the first instance ever known in Bridgnorth, of a lady refusing to pay a church-rate, and, as one might expect, the circumstance has created quite a sensation, and roused the indignation of many against a system which is supported by such means.—*From a Correspondent.*

RESTRAINT FOR CHURCH-RATES ON A CATHOLIC PARISH.—On Saturday last, the police, under a magistrate's warrant, seized the following goods at the house of the Rev. Ignatius Collingridge, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Chapel, Winchester:—a Palmer's candle lamp, mahogany tea-chest, figured table cover, set of mahogany dining-tables, and a mahogany dwarf-press. The goods were seized, at the instance of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas, for a Church-building-rate of 14s. 9d., and a church-rate of 9s. 10d., which the rev. gentleman had refused to pay. The articles were sold by auction in front of the police station, by Messrs. Godwin and Son, yesterday, and realized £3 15s. 6d. So much for the benevolent system of church-rates.—*Hampshire Independent.*

AGAIN, THE BISHOP OF EXETER TO MISS SELLON.—The Bishop of Exeter has addressed another letter to Miss Sellon, in which he says that though he ceases to be her visitor, he should be more grieved than he can express if on that account she should cease to carry on her "blessed work" at Plymouth:—

No! let me again thank you as your bishop for having proved by that work that the Church of England is not so cramped and stinted in its Christian action as not to admit Sisterhoods of Mercy within its border. Let me, moreover, say that if, in the exercise of that liberty which our Church allows alike to you and to those who may differ most widely from you, some things may have been done to which I decline to give my sanction, yet I am fully confident in your entire faithfulness to that Church. Would that all they who are among the loudest in condemning you were as really animated by its spirit as you have proved yourself to be—as earnestly practised its precepts, aye, and as truly understood its doctrines.

REMARKABLE APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.—Since the condemnation of Baldry, his wife has addressed to the Queen the following appeal in his behalf:—

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
The humble petition of Mary Ann Baldry, of Preston St. Mary, Suffolk.
Sheweth.—That your petitioner's husband, William Baldry, was convicted at the assizes of administering poison with intent to murder your petitioner, and has been sentenced to die. That your petitioner was not aware that the prisoner's conviction would involve the forfeiture of his life, or your petitioner would, at any risk to herself, have declined to be a party to the prosecution. That your petitioner has long been in an infirm state of health, and the agitation of the recent proceeding, the unhappy prisoner's approaching fate, and the reflection, that your petitioner may be the instrument of her husband's destruction, have so aggravated her sufferings, that your petitioner feels a strong conviction that a fatal result to the prisoner must, within a very early period, bring with it the death of your petitioner. That your petitioner with great reluctance yielded to the solicitations of her friends to prosecute, and in the absolute belief that the extent of punishment which was awarded for the offence was transportation or imprisonment. That your petitioner would learn with more composure that the prisoner was doomed to a long term of transportation or imprisonment, even for a period of his life, that she might be saved, therefore, the misery of knowing that she had destroyed her husband, and that he may be spared for repentance and amendment. Your petitioner most humbly prays your Majesty that the sentence passed on the unfortunate prisoner, William Baldry, may be mercifully commuted to some less severe punishment, and that his life may be spared.

(Signed) MARY ANN BALDRY.
The above was forwarded for presentation through the Secretary of State, and on Friday an order was received from the Home Office, respiting the execution of Baldry until the 8th of May. It is understood that his sentence will be commuted to transportation for life.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.—Mr. George Thompson, M.P., delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening last, in Sion Chapel, Whitechapel, on the moral, social, and political influence of Hinduism. The Rev. B. Parsons occupied the chair. The hon. lecturer commenced by remarking on the vast importance of his subject, which was one that concerned the happiness or misery of 120 or 130 millions of our fellow-subjects. He then detailed the principal points of the Hindoo superstition; gave the Brahminical doctrine on the production of the Hindoo triad, and the innumerable deities and semi-deities; and, after dwelling forcibly on the evils arising from the institution of castes, concluded by bespeaking the sympathies of his audience on behalf of the misguided people. At the termination of the lecture, a collection was made for the schools attached to the chapel, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was unanimously passed.

SOMETHING FOR THE FARMER.—According to well-authenticated statistics, there are 34,014,000 acres of arable, garden, meadow, pasture, and marsh land in Great Britain. Let us suppose that the fair average value of this land would be £50 per acre; it would then amount to £1,700,000,000. There are also 9,934,000 acres of improvable wastes, which we will set down at £25 per acre; amounting in all to £248,350,000. Then there are 12,858,320 acres of unimproved wastes, worth, perhaps, £5 per acre; amounting to £64,427,650. If this be a fair estimate, then all the land of Great Britain, if sold outright in the market, would bring £2,012,777,650. Now look at this fact! The nations of Christendom have paid for mere preparations for war, during the last ten years of an "armed peace," enough to buy the whole island of Great Britain! Since 1815, their "armed peace" establishment has cost them three times the present value of all the acres of this great garden of the world!—*Eliza Barrett.*

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

DALKEITH.—A public meeting, called by the Local Committee of the Association, was held in the Independent Chapel here, on Thursday evening; Alexander Mitchell in the chair. The Rev. A. T. Gowen moved the first resolution, disapproving of civil establishments of religion, on the ground that they imply, on the part of the civil powers, a judgment in religious matters not competent to them: This having been seconded by Mr. J. Lindsay, and agreed to, the Rev. D. McIntosh moved, "That this meeting regards civil establishments of religion as unjust and unscriptural." The motion was seconded by Mr. Alexander Cockburn. The third resolution was moved by the Rev. J. Rennie, "That the endowment of different and conflicting forms of religious belief by the British Legislature tends to degrade religion, and to promote infidelity." The Rev. Dr. Brown moved that a petition, praying for a separation of the Church from the State, should be signed by the chairman in the name of the meeting, and forwarded to C. Cowan, Esq., M.P., for presentation. The meeting, says a correspondent, was the best of the kind that has been held in Dalkeith for many years.

THE STATE CHURCH AND THE FARMERS.—Lyminge is an exclusively rural parish, a few miles from Folkestone. Some Anti-state-churchmen there invited the attendance of the Folkestone Anti-state-church committee at a meeting on the 26th ult., which meeting was held in the large room of a private house, and was intended to be of a social and private kind; but, says the *Kent Herald*, when the intention became known it was found to be a subject of such interest that a numerous party assembled. "We were struck with the respectability and substantial appearance of the audience, which seemed to combine most of the well-to-do and useful men in the country round." Edward Howard, Esq., was appointed chairman, and in his address reminded the meeting that the tithes paid under the Jewish dispensation differed *toto caelo* from those of the present day. R. Boarer, Esq., the secretary of the Folkestone committee, followed in an address occupying an hour, and went at length into the origin, appropriation, and misappropriation of Church revenues. The Rev. J. Skinner dwelt on the impediments to the progress of religion presented by the State Church; and, after the delivery of another address, this unique meeting closed, several persons enrolling themselves members of the Association. The next meeting is to be a public one.

INTENDED MEETINGS.—Meetings attended by a deputation from the Association are announced this week at Braintree, Ipswich, and East Grinstead; and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, at Gloucester, Bristol, and Worcester. On the 20th inst., the Rev. D. M. Evans, accompanied by gentlemen of the Principality, is to commence a tour in South Wales. Meetings are also to be shortly held at Southampton, Brighton, Salisbury, and several places in Hampshire. The next monthly meeting is to take place on the 15th inst.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.—It will be convenient to the country members of the Council of the Association, who will no doubt make their arrangements accordingly, to know that the annual meeting of that body is fixed for the morning of Wednesday, the 6th of May, the public meeting being held in the evening. As the annual balance-sheet will be made up some days previously, it is important that all subscriptions not yet sent in, should be immediately remitted. While referring to subscriptions, we may state that Mr. W. C. Powell has been appointed Collector to the Association for the metropolis.

THE CONGREGATIONAL LECTURES.—From an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that arrangements are in progress for the publication of a cheap and uniform edition of this valuable series of works, which now extend to 16 vols. The proposal will, no doubt, be considered a great boon to a large body of Christians, who have hitherto been denied access to this well-known series, and who will hasten to unite in promoting their re-issue by sending in their names as subscribers.

CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE AT A FIRE.—On Friday morning a very alarming fire broke out about three o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Benjamin Oakley, of 14, Moor-street, Seven-dials. The inmates of the house had gone to bed about half-past one, and about three were all nearly suffocated in their beds by a dense smoke from below. Mr. Oakley, with his wife and child, finding all attempts at escape by the stairs useless, took the child in his arms, and leaped from the second floor window. Mrs. Oakley followed him. One of the servants, named Ellen Coghill, and a Pole, named Kasdegan, who lodged in the house, did the same. Another servant followed him in the frightful leap, and was not at all injured, but the rest were taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, where it was found that Mr. Oakley had a very severe scalp wound, besides other injuries, which render his case a very dangerous one. His wife had fractured one of the bones of her ankle; and Kasdegan had a comminuted fracture of the thigh, with other mischief. The child and servant were but little injured. No great damage was done to the property.

A PROPOSITION for a compromise has been made to the Association of Employers of Engineers, by the Local Amalgamated Society of Manchester. The employers reject all idea of a compromise, and triumphantly demand an "unconditional surrender" from the men.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. S. PALMER.—The melancholy duty devolves upon us, of announcing the decease of the Rev. William Sterne Palmer, pastor of the Congregational church assembling in Hare-court, Aldersgate-street, and one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Union from its commencement. Mr. Palmer had been for some months suffering under severe indisposition; and the nature of his complaint, affecting the heart, prescluded latterly all hope of his being restored to a capacity for active labour. Mr. Palmer received his academic education in Hoxton College, and was for some years pastor of the Congregational church at Westbury. As a preacher, he was not gifted with eloquence, but was judicious, sound, and instructive. His talents for business, accurate habits, characteristic prudence, and amiable manners, rendered him particularly qualified for the office which he sustained for so many years as joint secretary, with his beloved colleague, the late Rev. Algernon Wells, to the Congregational Union, the interests of which he had much at heart. On all public occasions, he was willing to retire into the background, and was as singularly unobtrusive as he was quietly laborious. He prepared and read the report of the committee presented to the General Assembly of the Union in May last, the opening paragraphs of which adverted in feeling and appropriate terms to the lamented removal of his "dear brother and colleague;" and the report in preparation for the approaching Assembly in May, will bear similar testimony to his own worth.—*Patriot*.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. IRONS.—This well-known and extensively-admired minister, died at his residence in Camberwell, on Saturday, in the 68th year of his age.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The seventh quarterly meeting of this Association was held on Thursday evening at Westminster Chapel. Tea was provided at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Samuel Martin. The secretary reported that the society now numbered nearly 150 members from various congregations in and near the metropolis, and that measures were being taken to increase the number of auxiliaries, and, if possible, to extend the sphere of the society's operations into the country. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. James Davies, of Eccleston Chapel, on "the Duty of Young Men to use their energies in support of Missions," and by the Rev. T. Davies, of York-road Chapel, on "Native Agency." [The object of this Association is two-fold, the diffusion of knowledge on missionary topics among young men, and the support of two institutions for training native teachers in Madras and Baratonga.]

SURREY CHAPEL.—On Friday evening, the members of the Theological class meeting in the library at Surrey Chapel, assembled to close their third winter session, and to partake of the hospitality of their instructor, the Rev. James Sherman, upon which occasion they took the opportunity of presenting him with a very handsome silver salver, as an expression of their gratitude for his exertions to promote their spiritual and intellectual welfare.

DE BEAUVILLE TOWN.—On Wednesday last, a numerous meeting of the friends and supporters of the Southgate-road Chapel (Rev. James Spong) was held on the occasion of the opening of the new school-rooms, adjoining the chapel. Four hundred and fifty persons sat down to tea, after which a public meeting was held. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. C. Dukes, A.M., Ebenezer Cornwell, and J. Unwin, A.M.; Roger Cunliffe, Samuel Morley, Charles Reed, and J. F. Johnson, Esqrs. R. Cunliffe, Esq., closed a very interesting speech by presenting the society with the sum of £60, to which S. Morley, Esq., added £25, and several other friends smaller sums. At the conclusion, the Rev. James Spong had the pleasure of announcing the proceeds of the tea and donations to amount to nearly £170. The church (which dates from 1682) at the time of the present pastor's commencing his labours in 1845, at the Pavement Chapel, New North-road, had dwindled down to eight members. An elegant and commodious building has since been erected in the Southgate-road, and is well filled every Sunday, while the members have increased more than twenty-fold.

BOMFORD.—The Rev. Joseph Morison, who for five and a half years has been minister of Coverdale Chapel, Bomford, having resigned his charge and accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the congregation at South Ockendon and Avely, Essex, a farewell tea-meeting was held in Coverdale Chapel, on Tuesday (the 20th ult.), when a very large number of friends assembled to testify their kind feelings towards the retiring minister. More than 200 sat down to tea, and among them were persons representing all denominations and various neighbouring congregations. After tea, J. T. Butler, Esq., presided, and on the platform were the Revs. G. Corney, B. S. Kluft, T. Joseph, S. Eastman, J. S. Hull, E. Davies, and T. Kendall. After the chairman's address, Mr. Morison stated some of his reasons for removal, and expressed his great affection for his late flock. Mr. Luke spoke in the name of the church and congregation; and pastor and people parted with deep mutual regret.

ROSEY, HUNTS.—The Rev. Philip Henry Cornford, late of Jamaica, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church at Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, and has entered on the pastorate.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS, STALYBRIDGE.—On Sunday (the 23rd inst.), the Rev. Dr. Reed, of London, preached two sermons in the Independent Chapel, Stalybridge, near Manchester. The collections amounted to £91.

LEANELEY, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—The Rev. Thomas Roberts, who has ministered for upwards of eight years at the English Independent Chapel here, delivered his farewell sermon to a crowded congregation, on Lord's-day evening, March 21. His services for the present, are engaged in connexion with the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Gloucester.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES AT BURNLEY.—A crowded meeting was held in the Court-house, Burnley, on the 28th inst., in connexion with the closing of the series of winter addresses, seventeen of which have been delivered on Sunday afternoons and which have proved very successful in attracting large audiences of working men. On the platform were George Barnes, Esq. (in the chair), Benjamin Chaffer, Esq., H. Paxton Hood, Esq., Spencer T. Hall, Esq., the Revs. H. Dunckley, M.A. (of Manchester), R. D. Wilson, and J. Batey, Messrs. J. Taylor, W. Hughes, &c. Several resolutions—including a vote of thanks to Mr. Hood, and to the magistrates for the free use of the Court-house—were spoken to, and unanimously adopted by the meeting. At the close of the meeting a collection was made towards defraying the expenses necessarily incurred.

SADDEN WHALLEY, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. J. J. Owen, of Derby, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church here, and commenced his labours on Sunday week.

PERSECUTION OF THE FRANCO LITERATI.—It is not enough that the literary illustrations of France—the men whose pens are weapons of offence and defence—should be silenced or dispersed,—that Thiers, Victor Hugo, Eugène Sue, Emile Girardin, should be exiled—that Cormenin and Michelet should be gagged—that Guizot and Lamartine should owe their presence in France to mere accident. The new power that rules in France respects neither persons nor pursuits. After forty-two years of eminent service to science and letters, M. Cousin is stripped of his office and rewards by a stroke of the Dictator's pen. His salary of 10,000 francs, as a member of the Council of Public Instruction is gone. His income of 6,000 francs as professor at the Sorbonne is threatened. One resource, however, remains to the aged philosopher. Will he not resume his lectures? His eloquence is still, we believe, unimpaired—and his philippics would even yet astonish the Goths. M. Charles Dunoyer, the well-known economist, and author of the work "Sur la Liberté du Travail," is another victim. His resistance to tyranny began under the Emperor; who offered to buy his services with a prefecture—then worth a kingdom—but without success. Horace Say, himself a writer of repute, and a son of the famous economist, has been discharged from his post with indignity.—*Athenaeum*.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—Mr. Thomas, captain of the "Radiant," a Cardiff vessel, which has just returned from Van Diemen's Land, has seen the Chartist exiles. Mr. Frost, whose hair is quite white, had been driving a mail-coach; but at that time, had no particular occupation. He still indulges hopes of once more seeing his native country. Jones and Williams were doing well; but expressed their conviction that they should never return. The former pursued his business as a watchmaker; the latter was carrying on a coal-mine originated by himself.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—The most active exertions are in progress to complete the equipment of the Arctic Expeditions for the renewed search after Sir John Franklin—and it is confidently expected that they will be ready to sail on the 16th of April.—It is now determined that the Expedition shall be confined to the ships employed last year—viz. two sailing ships and two small screw steamers. Contrary to expectation, the Admiralty have decided not to send out a large and powerful steamer—which, as we have said would be of infinite service amongst heavy ice floes.—The Expedition will be fully provisioned for three years; but, independently of this supply, the "North Star" will carry out an additional stock of provisions, and remain at the entrance to Wellington Channel. With this reserve and the additional quantity of provisions left by Sir James Ross at Port Leopold, the present Expedition may remain out five or six years without any difficulty. The greatest exertions will be made to pierce the neck of ice, should it be still found to bar the entrance to Wellington Channel; and the Expedition will be supplied with a large quantity of gunpowder for blasting purposes. Sledges of the most improved construction will be provided;—and in short every means will be adopted to accomplish the great object in view.—*Athenaeum*.

THE LEAGUE SUBSCRIPTION.—The League subscription is now £69,000; one of the latest donations is £1,000 from Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P. for Norwich.

MR. JOHN GILES PILCHER, brother to Mr. Pilcher, the late sheriff of London, has met with his death in the streets. In crossing the roadway near London Bridge, in front of a railway omnibus, he fell, and was run over; the wheel passed over his back, and before the horses could be made to stand, the wheel returned over him again. The unfortunate gentleman is said to have had £60,000 upon his person at the time. He was removed, in the carriage of Ald. Humphrey, to his own residence at Stockwell, and died on Wednesday. Mr. Pilcher was old, infirm, and deaf; and no blame is imputed to the omnibus driver.

PROPOSED NONCONFORMIST CLUB.

The adjourned meeting of the promoters of this Club was held at Radley's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, Henry O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, in the chair, who explained that the proceedings were intended to be of a decidedly business and practical character.

Mr. John Bennett, the Secretary, having submitted the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed, read extracts from a number of letters which had been received from gentlemen residing in various parts of the country, all of whom expressed strong sympathy with the project, and most of them giving in their adhesion by becoming subscribers.

Mr. Samuel Morley moved the first resolution:—

That books be now opened for the registration of the names of debenture-holders and Club members.

All the friends present were of course acquainted with the fact that a large amount of capital had to be raised, and that the promoters of the Club were anxious that the constituency should be as extended as possible. In his opinion, it would be most undesirable, even were it practicable, for a few gentlemen to come forward and advance the whole amount required, and thus settle the question [hear, hear]. Five or six hundred gentlemen combining together would much more effectually ensure the prosperity of the undertaking [hear, hear]. He had heard it remarked that if five per cent. had been promised on the shares taken, the necessary sum would have been more readily obtained. Now, he submitted that this ought not to be the case [hear, hear]. It could not be very material whether 40s. or 50s. per annum were received on the shares. For his own part, he had not looked at the matter in this way [hear, hear]. He had given his name for shares to the amount of £250, with a full readiness to incur any responsibility [hear, hear]. If a sufficient number of men could not be found to risk at least £50 each in so important and interesting a matter, Nonconformity had reached a lower ebb than that point at which he believed it really stood [hear, hear]. It should be distinctly understood, however, that a certain sum of money must be raised before the institution could be started; and it therefore became absolutely necessary that those who desired its success should come promptly forward with whatever support they intended to give [hear, hear]. With regard to the proposal to establish a boarding-house in connexion with the Club, he would very strongly recommend that it be postponed [hear, hear]. He believed that a number of sleeping-rooms would, in the earlier stages of the institution, be amply sufficient to meet the wants of their country friends; drawing-room accommodation and the like might be provided at a subsequent stage, if it was found necessary [hear, hear]. In order to stir up the friends of Nonconformity in the large towns of the empire, he thought it would be desirable to send deputations to such places, that the importance of the subject might be fairly urged upon them. For his own part, he felt that, as Christian men who loved the principles they professed, they were distinctly called upon to put forth their best efforts for the establishment of this Club [hear, hear]. Such an institution would be certain to exercise great influence for the promotion of Nonconformist principles, which were doubtless destined to become much more prominent than heretofore in these lands [hear, hear].

Professor Foster seconded the resolution, urging the great importance of prompt and decisive measures being adopted to place the Club upon a substantial basis. He could not entertain the idea, that some eighteen months or two years must elapse before it should come into full operation. If so, they might as well give it up altogether [hear, hear]. They had gone too far now, however, to go back; and he could see no reason why they might not commence operations at once [hear, hear]—four thousand pounds were already subscribed, with which they might fairly begin [hear, hear]. It could not be expected that debentures would be very extensively taken up if subscribers did not come forward at once [hear, hear]. Everything depended upon that. It would not do for gentlemen to say that they would join at a future time [hear, hear]. Objection had been taken by some to the word "club," but, in his opinion, they were wholly without weight. It should not be forgotten, that Nonconformists were human beings as well as spiritual beings; and as the Club which it was sought to establish was calculated to be productive of great good to their principles, he trusted that they would not be frightened at a word [hear, hear]. Let them attach a good meaning to the term instead of a bad one, and all would be well. Trusting that the Club would immediately come into operation, he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

It was passed unanimously.

Mr. George Wilson then moved—

That the question of the boarding-house stand over for future decision, till after the general opinion of the country members has been ascertained; but that sleeping apartments be provided for gentlemen.

It was only yesterday morning that he heard a gentleman remark, "I have great sympathy with Dissenters; but none with political Dissenters." This was not the way in which he viewed matters. Politics were a part of his religion; and he had become strengthened in the opinion, that it was the duty of every Christian man to express his political opinions, by the fact, that the Earl of Derby had stated that the present Government would be influenced by the public opinion of the country [hear, hear]. The establishment of the proposed Club would materially aid Nonconformists in the expression of their distinctive views; and, therefore, do

much to promote liberal, enlightened, and just principles, in the minds of the people, and embody them in Legislative acts [hear, hear]. He was anxious, therefore, to enlist all the influence possible in support of this project, and that it might be started at once [hear, hear].

Mr. Josiah Conder, seconded the resolution. It would rest with the country members to say whether they required boarding-house accommodation; that part of the project might certainly be left in abeyance for the present, if adequate sleeping apartments were provided [hear, hear]. He rejoiced that the preliminary business of the Club had been got through; everything now depended upon the subscribers, and he could not anticipate that there would be any difficulty in obtaining the requisite numbers. He felt delighted that a scheme of this sort, which he had had at heart for some twenty years, should have become so far perfected. It would be a stigma and a disgrace to Nonconformity if the project were to fail now [hear, hear]. This must not be thought of even for a moment [hear, hear]. Its establishment in the manner proposed would be productive of incalculable benefit in the creation and development both of social feeling and political strength [hear, hear]. Gentlemen who nominally resided in London, but in reality lived some five, six, or seven miles from town, would find such a Club of great value to them, for the entertainment of friends from the country who might call in upon them at their places of business, and to whom they were anxious to show every mark of respect and love [hear, hear]. It would become also a centre of information, where a knowledge of everything appertaining to the Nonconformist body could at all times be obtained in addition to many other objects of considerable importance [hear, hear]. With regard to what Professor Foster had said about beginning at once, he thought that this was most important. Both the May meetings and the General Election were coming, when the Club would be found most convenient and valuable. He would say, therefore, let temporary premises be taken immediately, and the Club be opened [hear, hear].

Mr. John Churchill moved:—

That the following gentlemen be a sub-committee to take measures for obtaining a suitable site for the building, Messrs. Peto, T. Piper, Jun., Broad, Bateman, and Swaine.

A bond of union between Dissenters had been long needed. The want of this left their influence upon the great questions of the times much less powerful than would otherwise be the case [hear, hear]. He believed that this Club was calculated to supply the want, and, therefore, he had resolved to use whatever influence he possessed in its behalf [cheers].

The Secretary explained that the name of Mr. Peto had been put upon the sub-committee with his own full consent. A deputation had waited upon Mr. Peto with a request that he would preside at the present meeting; this, however, he could not do, having to go into the country; but, he said, if you put my name on the sub-committee to look out for a suitable site for the building, I shall be happy to serve upon it, and be of any service to you that I can in this respect [cheers].

Mr. Edward Mill seconded the resolution. He thought that the success of the undertaking would greatly depend upon a wise selection of a site for the building; and he doubted not that the sub-committee now to be appointed were as competent as any men amongst the promoters to judge in this matter [hear, hear]. The more he had had an opportunity of reflecting upon the object which they had met to promote, the more importance did he attach to it, not simply politically, but socially and religiously [hear, hear]. Politically, Nonconformists would be greatly elevated by its establishment; religiously, they would become greatly liberalised; and socially, they would become far more familiar with each other, and thus get rid of a great many of the angularities which at present kept them apart and unsocial; whatever could be done by a man really in earnest for the promotion of the Club, he promised to do for the success of this Institution [hear, hear].

Mr. Henry Bateman made a few remarks bearing upon the anxiety felt by the committee lest their ministerial brethren should suppose that they had been slighted, or unkindly treated in any way in the course which had been pursued, in confining the carrying out of the arrangements of the Club to laymen; but no slight was intended, he trusted that no offence would be taken, but that the ministers generally would co-operate with the Committee in the promotion of the object which they had so much at heart. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Rev. Thomas James said, that he believed there had been a little jealousy felt on account of the anti-clerical constitution of the Committee, which had been called class legislation; but he thought that the wisdom of this course would in the end be fully recognised.

The Rev. F. Trestrail quite concurred in this view. He might be allowed just to remark, that, in his opinion, the committee must reconsider their scale of entrance fees, if they wished to have the ministers join them, many of whom could not afford the amount required.

Mr. Bateman explained, that this subject was being anxiously considered by the committee; but they were determined that their ministerial brethren that joined the Club, should stand on an equality with themselves; there must be no plan adopted to admit them at a lower rate which should make them feel that they enjoyed certain privileges as favours rather than as purchased rights [hear, hear].

Mr. Charles Reed seconded the vote of thanks to the chair. He rejoiced exceedingly in the establishment of this Club. He had often mourned over

the defection of many young men, who would have remained Dissenters to this day if there had been a centre of unity such as this Club would doubtless become. It would have been a great blessing both to Nonconformity and to general society if the Club had been started twenty years ago [hear, hear]. He believed that there were many gentlemen, in all parts of the country, who would be ready to come forward and take debentures as well as become subscribers, when a fair start had been made. The sooner they began, therefore, the better. Why not engage the room in which they then were as a temporary habitation. By all means let the Club be open during the ensuing month.

The resolution having passed unanimously, the Chairman assured the meeting that, as far as he had had an opportunity of conversing with friends in the West of England, they were entirely with the project. He trusted that but a very brief space of time would elapse before the foundation-stone should be laid [hear, hear].

The proceedings then terminated.

WORKING MEN ON THE SABBATH.

St. Martin's Hall was occupied on Monday evening by a meeting called to receive deputations from several provincial Working Men's Sabbath Protection Societies. The hall was about half filled at the time of commencing; but shortly after eight o'clock received a large accession of operatives released from their daily toil.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, according to announcement. As the object of the promoters of this meeting was much misrepresented, he felt it necessary to say a few words in explanation and defence. Their present purpose was to hear a number of intelligent working men state their views of the Sabbath, and the feeling of their fellows, so far as they had ascertained it, upon the grievance of Sabbath labour. They had no specific grievance to bring forward this evening, nor did they propose going to the Legislature for its interposition—for himself, he would prefer, wherever practicable, that social evils should be remedied by social agreement [hear, hear]. It was said that they attempted to dictate to the working man how he should spend the Sabbath, and would deprive him of the little means of recreation allotted to him. That was utterly untrue. They had indeed, he believed, certain deliberate conscientious convictions of the origin and nature of the Sabbath, and of the mode in which it should be observed; but they did not seek to enforce the practice of those views by others—they simply asserted the right of every man to have a seventh part of his time for rest; for recreation if he pleased, for worship if he would [cheers]. They did not insist that every man should go to church or chapel—but they affirmed that it is the inalienable right of man to go to church or chapel if he wished. They affirmed that a seventh day of rest was a physical, an intellectual, a spiritual necessity. They all knew this. He was sure, from personal observation and experience, that none more than public men needed the repose of the Sabbath. Many valuable lives might have been lengthened—many brilliant intellects yet bright and vigorous—if they had indulged their energies with repose and refreshment on the seventh day. When they rose from the consideration of man as a physical and intellectual being, to contemplate him as the heir of an immortal destiny, this universal necessity, this inalienable right, was seen to be also an inestimable blessing. This last view of the question he especially commended to men of wealth and rank and influence. The poorer classes experienced the pressure and hardship of Sabbath labour—commercial and public men were more subject to its moral and spiritual evils [hear, and cheers]. The appreciation by the working classes of the Sabbath was strikingly shown by the fact, that when a good man of Glasgow proposed certain prizes for essays upon the Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath, one thousand and forty-five essays, written by the working men of these realms, were produced; and he (Lord Shaftesbury) would venture to say, that while all those essays possessed a degree of merit, some of them could not be surpassed by the deepest thinkers or the best writers of the day [loud cheers]. He would say more—that the highest literary characters of this age could not have produced those essays, because they had not the deep feeling and practical experience of the evils of Sabbath labour there exhibited [hear, hear]. Repeating that the conveniences of this meeting did not seek to enforce what had been called, in jest, the "bitter observance of the Sabbath," but that they were as true friends of the working man as those who wrote and spoke thus, and thereby evinced that they either knew little of, or cared little for, the real welfare of the working men—his lordship concluded with the emphatic declaration, "I do say, that whether we regard the Sabbath as of divine or human institution, it is by far the wisest, most beneficent, most blessed, and most effective institution ever devised for the good of suffering and mortal humanity" [much applause].

The provincial deputations were four in number—Mr. Charles Illingsworth, of Bradford; Mr. Daniel Kilpatrick, of Glasgow; Mr. Horton, of North Shields; and Mr. Macfarlane, of Glasgow. As our space will not permit us to report sufficient of each speaker's remarks (they occupied thirty or forty minutes each) to afford a fair sample of what he said, we may observe that they were all *bond fide* working men, and spoke with admirable preparedness, fluency, and even eloquence. With one exception, however, the speeches were rather essays upon the origin, nature, and advantages of the Sabbath, than

a professed representation, from steps taken to obtain the knowledge, of the sentiments of working men on the subject, or a specific statement of the grievance in different localities and employments. The exception mentioned was the speech of Mr. Kilpatrick, of Glasgow, who stated that he represented the working man's Sabbath Protection Society of that town, and that they had taken pains to ascertain, by shop, factory, and trade-meetings—in which every one spoke without hesitation or diffidence—the sentiments of a large proportion of the working men of the west of Scotland. However complicated, he observed, the question might seem to the House of Commons or a meeting of railway shareholders, working men reduced it to a very narrow compass—shall we work or rest on the Sabbath? and the unanimous voice was that six days' weariness was quite enough. At the meetings to which he had referred there was a great diversity of opinion about the way the Sabbath should be observed, but none at all upon the desirableness of keeping it inviolable from ordinary labour; and a general disposition to accord to all classes of persons this inestimable boon. The speaker recited, with much pathos, the appeal made to the committee of the society to which he belonged by some cab-drivers. One of these men said, he had driven a public vehicle five years in Glasgow; during that time he was generally three or four times on the Sabbath at the door of a place of worship, but never within one! his children he left in bed in the morning and found them there at night; even on the Sabbath, he could not, as others, take them out, or fondle them by his fireside—they were virtually fatherless! The statement made a great sensation in the meeting. The speakers were frequently and warmly applauded.

The Rev. Charles Hume, of Birmingham, moved a resolution, affirming the principles enunciated by the chairman and the speakers; and appointing a deputation to Government on the subject of Sunday labour in the Post-office. R. Baxter, Esq., seconded, and W. Rogers, Esq., and Mr. Sully, supported, the resolution. The Rev. T. Nolan moved, and the Rev. W. Baylee seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury, which was carried by acclamation, and suitably acknowledged.

PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-MILITIA AGITATION.

Many meetings have been held since we last reported the state of the movement, and preparations have already been made for the holding of a still larger number. The following is a brief report of those that have been held during the last ten days:—

LONDON.—A large and enthusiastic meeting has been held in Cowper street School-rooms, Finsbury, Dr. Fletcher in the chair. The speakers were the Revds. J. C. Gallaway, W. H. Black, and Mr. Green. On Thursday last, a demonstration of public opinion in the Tower Hamlets was made in the Beaumont Institution, John Scoble, Esq., in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Revds. Mr. Fishbourne, Henry Richard, and Messrs. Brookway, and Chesson.

SOUTHAMPTON.—A crowded meeting has been held in the Town Hall. Mr. Richard Laiashley presided in the place of the Mayor, who was prevented from doing so by indisposition. The principal speakers were Messrs. Clark, Stace, and Lankester, whose remarks were received with great applause.

WORCESTER.—A large and capital meeting has been held here, the Mayor in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Samuel Bowly, and John Baker, Esqrs.

BRIGHTON.—An important and enthusiastic gathering took place in the Town Hall, on Friday evening last, to hear an exposition of Mr. Walpole's bill from the Rev. Henry Richard. The chair was taken by Isaac Bass, Esq., and among the speakers were the Rev. John Goult, and Mr. Wallis.

SCARBOROUGH.—Two good meetings have been held here, at which the feeling of opposition to the Ministerial proposal was unanimous.

HEREFORD.—At a meeting held in this city, the speakers being Joseph Morgan, Esq., and the Rev. John Davey, a petition against the Militia Bill was unanimously adopted.

SETTLE.—A large meeting has taken place here, which was attended by Mr. Stokes as a deputation on behalf of the Peace Congress Committee.

SKIPTON.—Mr. Stokes has attended a good demonstration at this place.

CLITHEROE.—An equally effective gathering assembled in this large manufacturing town, to hear an address by Mr. Stokes.

HULL.—Two meetings have been held in this town, and great activity is displayed by the friends of peace here.

Wales is speaking out earnestly and decisively, both by petitions and in public meetings:—

NEATH ABBEY.—A large demonstration of the agents, proprietors, and workmen, of the iron works in this populous neighbourhood, has been held, at which a petition has been unanimously agreed to.

MERTHYR.—A most enthusiastic meeting has been held here. To quote the words of a correspondent, the place "was crammed to suffocation." The speakers were the Revs. John Jones, John Roberts, J. Lloyd, J. Bowen, B. Owen; and Mr. John.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

TENANT-RIGHT IN IRELAND.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved on Wednesday that his Tenant-Right (Ireland) Bill be read a second time. The measure, he said, was presented by him not as a crotchet of his own, but as the message of a nation, against which not one petition had been presented—an unparalleled circumstance on a question of such vital importance. That message did but embody a principle—the principle that it is unjust that one man should reap what another man has sown. He would submit to any alteration of details or machinery thought proper for carrying out that principle. As this was perhaps the last time he should have the opportunity of bringing any measure before Parliament, he the more earnestly put it to the House, whether rejecting the bill would not tend to increase agrarian outrages in Ireland; and prayed them not to refuse the opportunity of promoting the peace, happiness, and prosperity of his country.

Mr. NAPIER, Attorney-General for Ireland, cordially acknowledged the good motives, temper, and spirit of Mr. Crawford; and then proceeded to explain his own views, in language which seemed to concede what Mr. Crawford had described as the principle of his bill. He had always advocated the principle of compensation for unexhausted improvements, and of the doctrine that "what a man sows shall he reap;" but he applied this compensation to improvements in the soil, and not on it—to increased value given by draining, subsoiling, manuring, &c., but not to buildings erected. Summing up his principles and objections, he said, he "concurred in the proposition that the tenant should have compensation for useful and unexhausted improvements;" but he did not recognise the principle of "fixity of tenure," or that of "compulsory valuation." He announced that he had shadowed out the outline of measures on the subject, and put it under the consideration of the Government of which he is a member, for their sanction. He would consolidate sixty statutes; would propose the complete investigation of all the remedies suggested on both sides with respect to this question between landlord and tenant, with a view of adopting such as might be simple and safe; and he would give a power of agreement in all cases; if the parties could not agree the law to step in and say what was fair and reasonable. It would not be possible, however, to do anything this session. A select committee he thought unnecessary. Mr. Pim, a member of the Society of Friends, who has devoted great attention to the interests of Ireland, concurred in these views.

The tone of Mr. Napier's speech seemed to make a great impression on the Irish members, but its result to disappoint them. Mr. ROOKE felt that it was most important for Ireland to have the principles ventilated by Lord Nassau at Coleraine, and repeated by Mr. Napier, made law; for the mainspring of the evils of Ireland lay in the unsettled state of the land question; but if this were refused, mere declarations were a sham. Lord CASTLEREAH acknowledged the admirable, "the affectionate" spirit of Mr. Napier towards Ireland; but he said he proportionately felt disappointment at the intended delay. He feared that the Mokanna of the Treasury bench had been rivalled by the Secretary for Ireland—the Lady of Mystery. He prayed the Government to allow the bill a second reading—though he himself saw many objectionable details in it—that it might be considered in committee with candour and conciliation. Mr. GRAY and Mr. SCULLY followed in the same tone; and there seemed no disposition to prolong debate, till Sir EMERSON TENNENT rose, dissected the whole measure, clause by clause, in a long speech, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. KROOK regretted the acerbity of tons introduced by Sir Emerson Tennent—perhaps due to some ancient hostility towards Lord Castlereagh. Mr. GRATTAN threatened the Government, that they might rue it at a general election, if they prevented this bill from a second reading and brought forward none of their own. The Irish Brigade had been taunted with bringing them into power—let Ministers beware lest the Brigade unseat them again. Mr. OSBORNE offered to persuade his friends not to vote against the second reading, if Mr. Napier would say his measure would be ready soon after Easter. Mr. WHITESIDE spoke till it was almost six o'clock; and, before the friends of the measure could force a division, the fatal hour arrived, and the SPEAKER adjourned the House.

REFUGEES AND BRITISH TRAVELLERS.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. M. MILNES moved a resolution to the effect, that the House had observed with regret, in the correspondence respecting foreign refugees, a menace on the part of a friendly power, to visit upon unoffending British travellers its displeasure at that exercise of the right of asylum which is agreeable to the laws, customs, and feelings of the people of Great Britain. The manifestation of feeling in this country towards Kosuth had been spontaneous, and had received no encouragement from the Government. Nevertheless, the communications which had taken place between our Foreign Department and the Austrian Court, and the despatches of Lord Granville and the reply of Prince Schwarzenberg, showed that the precautions in question were adopted, not as matter of general regulation, but by way of reprisal and retaliation. Since the accession of the present Ministry, he admitted, a different tone was held; it had been announced to Lord Malmesbury that the news of this event had been received by the Cabinet of Vienna with "feelings of deep satisfaction," which seemed to imply, that the advent to office of the present Government was regarded as evidence of a change of our foreign policy, which would be anything but grateful to the people of this country. Such an alteration of tone on the part of the Austrian Minister, therefore, did not authorize or require the abandonment of this motion. Mr. Milnes then discussed upon moral and religious grounds the right of England to grant an asylum to foreigners of all nations, without distinction of political opinions; and, in conclusion, stated that he had a double motive in proposing this resolution—first, to secure protection to British travellers; secondly, to relieve the present Government from the prejudice they might suffer if it were supposed that Prince Schwarzenberg's last letter, breathing hopes of a change in our foreign policy ominous to England, was acceptable to them.

Lord D. STUART seconded the motion. He could not help congratulating the Government on what the papers just presented revealed. Her Majesty's Ministers were confessedly in a minority in that House; it was extremely doubtful whether they were not also in a minority in the House of Lords; and as to the people, they were so much afraid of going to them [ironical cheers from the Ministerial benches], that the noble earl at the head of the Government, rather than do that, even violated assurances which he had given in his place in Parliament [loud cries of "Question."] Whatever the people and the Parliament of England might think, the Government had the consolation of knowing, at least, that Prince Schwarzenberg and the Austrian Government hailed their advent to power with genuine satisfaction. If the state of Europe was not very satisfactory to the lovers of liberty, there was at least this comfort, that the despots who had trampled on liberty were very uncomfortable on their thrones. They had their armed forces by land and sea; they had mercenary tribunals ready to condemn any one who was disagreeable to them; they had a gagged press—all these they now had with them, and only a few humble refugees in a distant country against them. For them there was the power of bayonets; against them only Kosuth and liberty of speech; yet they trembled, and were entreating the Government of England to refuse an asylum which had in all ages been afforded to all who had set foot on our shores. Let any man read the papers, and what would he find with regard to conspiracy? He would find an account of persons forming themselves into a society to promote liberal principles: he would find, in one instance, twenty-five persons assembled together with the hope of soon numbering 200; he would find some talk about a new mode of conveying information on the edge of newspapers, the transmission of revolutionary songs, and so on; but as to proving a conspiracy against Europe, the attempt had totally failed. He would tell them, however, what conspiracy was proved on the face of these papers; there was proof of a conspiracy amongst all the crowned heads and despots of Europe to frighten this country, if possible, into introducing some new law which would deprive refugees of the asylum which they had hitherto found. In this conspiracy were joined the Emperor of Russia, the Diet of Frankfort, the King of Naples, the Grand Duke of Modena, and, lastly, the Pope; and, beside them—

"Another thing;
It acts, it speaks, in all but name a king."

Louis Napoleon, formerly himself a refugee in this country, was the first of all these powers to claim our interference against these unfortunate refugees. Who ever so flagrantly abused the hospitality of this country as Louis Napoleon? Did not the House remember the expedition to Boulogne? Why, talk of Kosuth's speeches—talk of the correspondence of the refugees—talk of meetings which might be ferreted out by the police—what was all this to the conduct of Louis Napoleon when in this country? "Quis tularit Gracehors de seditione querentes?" [laughter.] An observation was made long ago in Parliament, by a late distinguished statesman, which, for its truthfulness, well deserved to be quoted. Lord Holland said, that wherever oppression was wanted to be done, Austria had been the party to execute it; and when called upon by Lord Liverpool to retract or explain what he had said, instead of doing so, he said there never was a Government which had uniformly displayed more meanness, more injustice, or more severity, than the Austrian Government. That was the character which was given of it thirty years ago, and he must say that it had not lost it since. It was curious to see what an amount of impudence the Government of Austria possessed. It had spoken, as appeared from the papers, of the faith of treaties. Why, it was the most faithless power in Europe. The House would recollect that, a few years ago, her Majesty, in a speech from the throne, was compelled to speak of a certain proceeding of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as a manifest violation of treaties [hear, hear]. Austria now complained of our affording shelter to unfortunate refugees. We had complaints against her, but they were of a different nature. We complained that she had maltreated our countrymen, and that she had permitted a brutal outrage on Mr. Maher to go, as yet, unredeemed. It was all very well to say that they were Tuscan officers who ill-used Mr. Maher; it was a farce, however, to speak of any real authority in Tuscany except that of Austria [hear]. The Austrian and Prussian Governments complained that their remonstrances had not been satisfactorily answered. They were discontented because the British Government declared that it would only use those powers legally at its disposal. Count Nesselrode thought that was not enough; he wanted something more than the mere municipal laws of the kingdom put in force against the refugees. He

THE "PRESERVED MEATS."—We (*Times*) are informed, on good authority, that the remainder of Goldner's preserved meats in store at the Clarence victualling establishment, Gosport—and it must be again of considerable amount, as the "Superb" returned into store from the Mediterranean upwards of 4,000 canisters last week—is ordered to be removed to Deptford for examination.

(Lord D. Stuart) trusted it would be long before Parliament consented to alter those laws to suit the convenience of any despotic minister [hear, hear]. Count Nesselrode, and the Ministers of Austria, Prussia, and France, appeared to fancy that individuals here could be punished on mere suspicion, without form of trial or proof of guilt. If any foreigner in this country should commit any offence against its laws, let him be properly and legally punished; but let them never allow laws to be dictated to them by any foreign despot [cheers]. He did not know whether the Government intended to agree to this motion; he trusted they did, because it would properly rebuke those countries which had so unjustifiably attempted to interfere with our internal laws [hear, hear]. He was quite aware that the Government of which the noble earl was at the head had nothing in common with the principles of these refugees; but the people sympathised with their sufferings, and attempted to relieve their distresses; and he hoped the Government would agree to the resolution, and thus give to those foreign powers which asked that a new Alien Bill might be introduced, the plain and simple answer, that it was as much as their place was worth [cheers].

Mr. WALPOLE would avoid all inflammatory topics. He was at a loss to understand whether the motion was intended to blame the late or the present Government. After a careful perusal of the papers, he thought that three inferences were to be drawn from them—first, that the conduct of the Government of this country, late and present, had upheld and maintained its dignity; second, that the foreign Courts had misunderstood, very naturally, our laws and regulations with reference to foreign refugees, so different from their own; and third, considering that this misapprehension had been more or less removed by the representations of the late Government, and the conciliatory tone employed, and that more amicable relations now existed, that it was inexpedient by an abstract resolution to revive feelings of dissatisfaction which had disappeared. With respect to the sentiment expressed by the Imperial Cabinet upon the accession of the present Government, it had been inspired by the line of policy shadowed out by the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, which had further contributed to remove the unpleasant feeling that had so long disunited the two States. The present Government, he assured the House, were as determined as any past Government to maintain the asylum which this country afforded to distressed foreigners; and, under these circumstances, he put it to them whether it was wise to pass a resolution which, at the very least, would appear to foreign powers to cast something like a reflection or censure upon their conduct.

Mr. ANSTY argued from the case of the Scottish ministers at Pesth, that the "menace" referred to in the resolution, which had never been recalled, had not been thrown out in heat, but was deliberately uttered; and that it was acted upon in respect to domiciled residents in the Austrian dominions, as well as travellers. From the various despatches referred to, he argued that there was no ground for the satisfactory conclusions of Mr. Walpole, and that Lord Malmesbury had been indiscreet in his concessions.

Viscount PALMERSTON admitted that the statement of the Home Secretary was satisfactory as far as the intentions of Government went, but denied that he had laid any ground for negativing the motion. No doubt allowance should be made for the difference of feeling arising from difference of laws and institutions, under which the demands in question had been made, and in his communications with foreign ministers he (Lord Palmerston) had always impressed on them that although no existing or possible law would enable the Government to comply with the demands to expel refugees, yet care was taken that those who availed themselves of this country as an asylum should not make use of the security they here enjoyed to assail power with which we were on friendly terms. There was nothing in which opinion went so far beyond fact as in the notion that refugees could effect any considerable mischief to the country from which they had been alienated. By their missives and letters, and proclamations, they may excite plans of insurrection; but the effect of a cause depends very much not merely on the cause itself, but on the condition of the thing on which that cause is to operate. A single spark will explode a powder-magazine, and a blazing faggot will burn out harmless on a turnpike-road. The granting of passports in 1848 by the British consuls and agents to persons who, having been mixed up in the troubles to which their country had been exposed, were endeavouring to withdraw themselves, was not only defensible as a matter of charity to the individuals, but of safety to the states to which they belonged. The British and French consuls had by granting such passports enabled 2,000 persons to quit Rome who must, had they remained, have occasioned further disturbance or subsisted on charity. He did not find fault with Austria for requiring that all foreigners entering her territory should be provided with passports from their respective governments. Every nation had a right to make what regulations it pleased for the admission of foreigners, provided it conformed to the general principles of international law.

But there was an attempt made (the noble lord continued) to compel the British Government to furnish, in regard to passports, those picturesque descriptions which some foreign passports contain, being a definition of the particular features which the individual who bears the passport may boast of [a laugh]. I declined to follow this example. We are fond enough of sitting for our portraits in England, but it is to painters we like to sit, and not to passport-givers [laughter]. I therefore declined either to follow the example, or to

comply with the wishes of the Governments who desired it. But it certainly does appear from the papers which have been laid on the table of the House that there was at one time a determined intention on the part, especially of the Austrian Government, to retaliate upon British travellers by undue severity in respect to their passports and their admission into the Austrian territory, for not doing that which they must have known the British Government could not do by law, and which they neither hoped nor wished to have by law the power of doing [hear, hear]. Now, I think that that is a perfectly proper thing to mention in this House [hear, hear]. I think my hon. friend was perfectly right in calling the serious attention of Parliament to menaces unbecoming in a foreign Government to make, and unfit for the British Government to receive [hear, hear]. There are parts of the papers, especially towards the conclusion, upon which I wish only to make two remarks. I am alluding now to the amicable Aradian dialogue which has passed between the Austrian Government and the present Ministry since the accession of the latter to office [laughter]. The beautiful, complimentary, and amicable feeling exchanged between the two parties is indeed worthy of Virgil [continued laughter]. I must say I could not read the despatches without a smile; and there were circumstances which took place when the present Government was formed which certainly did not diminish in my mind the disposition to smile at the joy which the Austrian Government exhibited at the entire change of men which had occurred [hear, hear]. It was certainly rather amusing, many things considered [renewed laughter]. But there is another point which strikes me, and that is, that I think probably the answer of our Government was written somewhat hastily, without their having had an opportunity of diving into the depths of Rymer or consulting our ancient treaties; for, although I have great respect for Austria, and am by no means disposed to undervalue her importance as an ally of our Government, and while I admit that the antiquity of the alliance goes back as far as 1659, yet I cannot but think that the epithet "the oldest ally of England" must have slipped rather inadvertently from the pen of our Government [hear, hear]. I think they will find that we have had a treaty offensive and defensive with Portugal since 1873. Now, I do not think, however ancient our alliance with Austria may be, that it extends as far back as the period I mention [hear, hear]. And not only have we had a treaty with Portugal binding us in an alliance defensive and offensive, but a couple of years after the treaty was agreed to it was actually carried into effect, and a British force sent to assist Portugal in a war with Castile [hear, hear]. The Home Secretary's explanation was not satisfactory as to the intentions of the foreign Government, but he (Lord Palmerston) was willing to accept his statement beyond his words; and believing that, as we now had a Government in amicable relations with the Austrian Minister, security would be afforded to British subjects in that country, he would suggest the preferability of passing to the previous question.

Sir J. WALSH considered that a strong *prima facie* case had been made out on behalf of the foreign Governments, and that there had been a gross abuse of the rights of hospitality on the part of the refugees in this country. Mr. V. SMITH observed that there had been no withdrawal of the menace, and the House had a right to know whether British travellers were now exposed to inconvenience. Mr. B. COCHRANE thought the menace had been in effect withdrawn, and considered that the motion, and the language which had been used in support of it, would be most mischievous.

After a few words from Sir H. VERNON, Mr. HENLEY said, the paper which had been transmitted by our Minister at Vienna gave a different complexion to the question, showing that the Austrian Government drew a strong distinction between British subjects and persons with British passports who were not British subjects. He had not heard that British travellers had been inconvenienced. He moved the previous question.

This amendment, after a few words in assent from Mr. MILNES, was agreed to.

The subject was renewed by Lord BEAUMONT, in the upper House, on Monday. His lordship trusted that the Government would adopt the principles laid down by Lord Granville, and would refuse to play the part of an eavesdropper, or dog the heels of every foreigner in this country. He also entered into the case of the missionaries expelled from Austria, and moved for papers relating to that expulsion. The Earl of MAMESBURY reiterated the assurances of Mr. Walpole in the other House; and after some observations from Lord GRANVILLE, Lord BEAUMONT withdrew his motion.

THE BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

Sir D. L. EVANS then moved—in accordance with a long standing notice—for leave to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of Harwich, supporting his motion by evidence taken before various election committees.

Mr. K. SKYME opposed the motion, for which, he contended, no Parliamentary case had been made out. No bribery had been proved to have taken place at the last election. Mr. BAGSHAW suggested that the matter should stand over until after the next general election, and be decided by what then took place.

Mr. WALPOLE argued strongly against the motion, on the ground that vague notoriety would be a most dangerous ground for issuing such commissions. If they were to send out these commissioners armed with enormous powers, and depriving all witnesses of the privileges they possessed in ordinary cases, whenever an honourable member happened to get up and say that bribery and corruption existed, they would institute a system of inquiry, which, by the exercise of great unconstitutional power, would give to a majority enormous means to get rid of boroughs, or even counties, opposed to their own views. If there was one thing more than another the House was bound to do, it was to protect the minority

[laughter]. Yes, they might laugh, but he repeated that they should take care the minority was not overridden by a majority in the House claiming enormous and unconstitutional powers. The only precedents were those of Sudbury and St. Albans, and he showed the distinction between those cases, where the bribery had been systematic, general, and almost universal, and the case of Harwich. It was very inexpedient to issue such a commission upon a supposed notoriety of corruption, and to go back for nine or ten years.

Mr. J. BAILL spoke one more word on behalf of St. Albans, which, bad as it was, he said, was not so bad as represented.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE supported the motion, and protested against the doctrine, that the matter should be suspended until after the general election. Mr. BANKS stated the circumstances connected with his motion last session for a committee to inquire into the allegations in a petition respecting this borough. He saw no grounds for appointing this commission. Mr. DUNCOMBE thought this borough had been hardly dealt with, and that there was no reason why a writ should not issue for Harwich. Mr. ROXBUCK could not vote for this commission, and thought a writ ought to issue that night.

Upon a division the motion was negatived by 137 against 95.

Mr. DUNCOMBE immediately moved that a new writ do issue to fill up the vacant seat. Mr. BAILEY thought it would be hardly fair, after the course the House had taken on the subject, that such a motion should pass without notice. He moved the adjournment of the debate.—After some conversation, in the course of which Mr. WALPOLE stated that his only reason for suggesting the postponement of the writ was, that it should not be supposed Government desired to take any advantage by its issuing before the general election—it was agreed that the motion should be repeated the next day.

On Friday evening, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, accordingly, that a writ issue for filling up the vacant seat for Harwich. Mr. BOUVERIE interposed an amendment for suspending the writ during the present Parliament, which was supported by Mr. BAILEY, Sir De L. EVANS, and Mr. HUMES, in brief speeches. Lord J. RUSSELL saw no reason, the writ having been suspended from July to April, why it should now issue, but advised Mr. BOUVERIE not to divide. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. KER SKYME, Mr. ROXBUCK, and Mr. ANSTY, supported the original motion, which was ultimately carried without a division.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On Friday, the Earl of DERBY moved for a select committee of the Lords, to inquire into the operation of the act 3rd and 4th of William IV. chapter 85, for the better government of her Majesty's Indian territories. His lordship took an historical view of the origin and growth of the Company from the time—two hundred years since—when it was so insignificant a trading community that it refrained from landing a single battalion of troops in its settlement from fear of exciting the jealousy of the neighbouring princes, to the present day, when, having dropped its entirely commercial character, it has attained political empire over a country extending over twenty-eight degrees of latitude, and embracing a population of 150,000,000 souls—not so much by its army of 285,000 soldiers, as by a wise and humane government. He explained the constitution of the Company, distinguishing the Proprietary, which has scarcely any function beyond that of receiving the dividends on its stock; and the Court of Directors, which has been stripped by the Imperial Legislature of all political power except that due to its ability to recall any and every officer in the Indian service from the Governor-General downwards, but which has intentionally been entrusted with nearly all the patronage of the Indian service. He exhibited the machinery of the Board of Control, which now has the whole political power and administration of the Indian Government in its hands. He showed the nature of the Secret Committee, a body compounded of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Control, for the management of negotiations with the Indian princes. He then explained the details of the local government in India—in its separate political centres at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, but under the general control of a Council presided over by the Governor-General—the dispensation of religion (by three bishops and 130 chaplains), the administration of justice, and the execution of public works. The revenues had now reached a yearly amount of £25,000,000 sterling. The whole of these subjects would come under the inquiry of the committee, that they might consider and report on them all; but practically the great questions would be, could the government of India be administered without the intervention of the Court of Directors? would it be better that the nominal power should be exercised solely by the body which now exercises it really? His lordship intimated in conclusion that he has a strong opinion on this matter, and that that opinion is in favour of retaining the Directory.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH admitted, "though with reluctance," that the double system of government at present existing must of necessity be continued. Among the leading suggestions he made, were these—that the Crown should have the absolute power of nominating the Commander-in-chief, not only of India, but of each of the Presidencies; that the Crown should be left at liberty to send what troops it thought fit, instead of only 20,000, as at present, without the consent of the Directors; and that at home the constituency for electing the Directors should be enlarged by giving every person, British and Native, who had served in the civil or

military service of the Company, abroad or at home, a vote.
The motion for a select committee was then agreed to.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

In the Commons, on the motion for the second reading of the Repayment of Advances Acts Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the discussion had been for some time carried on with comparatively empty benches, and was becoming unusually dull, but was suddenly enlivened by one of those scenes which of late years have happily been of very rare occurrence in Parliament. Mr. H. Grattan had, in the course of his speech, made some not very complimentary remarks on the member for Youghal, who was at the time absent. While Mr. Clement was speaking, Mr. Anstey entered the House, having been, as it appeared, informed of what Mr. Grattan had said. A brief *sotto voce* conversation took place between the two hon. gentlemen, and Mr. Grattan took up his hat suddenly and walked out. Mr. TALBURNETT called attention to the fact, and Sir G. COOKSBURY having stated that he had unwillingly overheard words pass between two hon. members calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, moved that Mr. Grattan be required to attend in his place. The motion was seconded by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, but on Sir P. NUGENT stating that he had followed the hon. member for Meath out, and had been assured that no ulterior proceedings were contemplated, it was not pressed. Mr. Grattan was, however, immediately in his place, and the SPEAKER having demanded pacific assurances, they were given. Mr. ANSTEY avoided the required declaration, that he meant no personal offence in the words he had addressed to Mr. Grattan. That gentleman's attack on him in his absence was "neither courteous nor courageous." However, he wished to give personal offence to no man. The SPEAKER was about to exact a more explicit declaration, but Mr. GRATTAN, amidst a roar of laughter, said, as he was a man, Mr. Anstey's explanation applied to him. The matter was then allowed to drop.

The bill—it was subsequently observed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—was a wise and kindly one, prepared by the late Ministry, and gladly taken up by the present. The second reading was agreed to.

EXPLANATION: LORD DERBY AND MR. COBDEN.

Mr. COBDEN availed himself, on Friday, of the opportunity which the usual motion for adjourning over Saturday and Sunday gave, to read a correspondence which had taken place between the Earl of Derby and himself in consequence of his having quoted from "Hansard" on the previous Tuesday, a declaration there reported to have been made by the noble earl in 1835, that if the ballot were adopted he would, as an English landlord, not only ascertain for whom the tenant voted, but assure himself by seeing him put the ticket into the ballot-box. Earl Derby in his letter referred Mr. Cobden to the "Mirror of Parliament," as containing a correct version of what he said. The latter was as follows:—

"I have no doubt that if the ballot were adopted in England, a landlord determined to exercise his powers oppressively might declare that he would not be satisfied unless he saw with his own eyes voters put their tickets into the ballot-box [an hon. member, 'No, no']. Let not the hon. member who calls 'No' misunderstand me. I do not say that would be a desirable course to pursue; but, if you drive men to expedients in order to ascertain how persons vote, I show you by what means they have it in their power to vote so as to defeat your object, if they think fit to use those means." It will at once be seen (continued Mr. Cobden), that there is all the difference in the world between these two passages [cheers]. In the case of the "Mirror," the noble lord says that some sanguinary landlords may be disposed to act oppressively. In the case of "Hansard" he is made to say that he himself, as a landlord, would do so [hear, hear]. I have no hesitation in saying that I accept the noble lord's explanation as perfectly satisfactory [hear, hear], and giving him, without reserve, the full benefit of the interpretation which the "Mirror of Parliament" and himself have given to the words he uttered. I, of course, am bound to withdraw fully and entirely the comments and strictures I made upon the noble lord in reference to a report of his words which has evidently been blundered [cheers]. At the same time, I must be permitted to transfer those comments and the strictures to the imaginary landlords who may act oppressively to their tenants [hear, hear, and laughter].

Mr. WALPOLE said, the very frank and handsome explanation given by the hon. member must be as satisfactory to the noble individual who is the object of it as to the House [hear]. It was now apparent that the imputation which, for a few days, was supposed to rest on the noble lord was as far removed from the real facts of the case as it was opposed to his untarnished name and unblemished character [cheers].

STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS—THE DISSOLUTION.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the same opportunity to observe that much apprehension existed in the public mind from a belief that the Government had changed their intention with respect to a dissolution of Parliament, and he thought it desirable that there should be some explanation upon the subject; because, in reliance upon the accuracy of a former statement, he had advised those who acted with him not to delay supplies, but to vote the estimates at once, and about £14,000,000 had been voted with unexampled rapidity.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied:—

It is the intention of the Government, as soon as those measures are passed which we deem necessary for the service of her Majesty and for the security and good government of her realm, humbly to counsel her Majesty to dissolve the existing Parliament; and we shall take

this course, also, with the full intention of recommending her Majesty to meet her new Parliament in the course of the present year, under circumstances which will afford it an ample and complete opportunity of deciding on the character and policy of the existing Government. In saying that I think I have said all that the Government can say [general cheering]. We have never for a moment faltered in that intention. As for any Government pledging itself to recommend a dissolution at a particular and specific period, it is a course which I think no member of this House, which I am sure no person who has ever been in the service of the Crown, will call for. I cannot believe that the noble lord will demand such a pledge from us. It is impossible for us to name a particular hour, day, week, or even month, on which the dissolution will take place. Circumstances might occur to render it most impolitic, if not impossible, to dissolve Parliament at any period which might be named. All I can say is, that as soon as such business as we deem absolutely necessary and indispensable shall be transacted, we will humbly recommend her Majesty to dissolve Parliament [hear, hear]—and, in order to prevent any misconception, I will add, with the full intention of advising her Majesty to summon her new Parliament in the course of the present year—I mean for a *bond fide* sitting—in which the policy of the Government may be decided on [hear, hear].

Mr. HUNTER said that there was one thing required, in order to give satisfaction to all parties, and that was a statement of what those measures were which the Government thought necessary [hear]. He must state to the right hon. gentleman that an idea prevailed that there existed an unwillingness to give that information, to which he thought the House, under the circumstances, was entitled. Though, when first assuming power, the Government might not have been able to state what those necessary measures were, surely after this lapse of time the noble lord at the head of the Government, and the rest of the Cabinet, must have made up their minds on the subject [hear].

On Monday evening, as was expected, the motion for going into Committee of Supply was temporarily resisted.

Mr. OSBORNE said, before the Speaker left the chair, he thought it was incumbent that some member of the House should ask one or two questions of the Government, and draw the attention of the House to the present anomalous state of affairs [hear, hear]. He could assure the Government that he was actuated by no idle, nor by any factious motives [a laugh]. The anomalous state of things was so great an evil that any member representing a large constituency was justified, for the sake of the interests of the entire community, in drawing attention to the subject [hear, hear]. He did not wish to enter into any lengthened or elaborate criticism of the statements made in another place by a noble lord, in answer to other noble lords, on the 15th, 19th, and 31st of March. It was not for him to reconcile those various discrepancies; but, putting aside those declarations, and considering that this was the last day of supply before the Easter recess, he thought it incumbent on the Government to give some more distinct detail of their plans and policy than had yet been given to the country [hear, hear]. They should, at least, be as frank with the British Parliament as the Foreign Secretary had been in his Arcadian despatches with Austria. A new set had arisen in this country—the Derbyites [a laugh]. What had been the conduct of Lord Derby on this question of Protection? In the celebrated desertion case, it was said:—

I, as I may (that which I would I cannot).
With best advantage will decisive the time,
And aid thee in this doubtful shock of arms,
But on thy side I may not be too forward.

[A laugh]. These were almost the precise terms used by Lord Derby to his Protectionist allies; and this was acting a bold and straightforward course,—this was the very soul of chivalry! [a laugh.] There were gentlemen inclined to think that it partook more of the sly practices of the cockpit than the bold defiance of the tilting-yard [laughter],—that it resembled more the peculiar practices of Newmarket than the bold chivalry of Bosworth-field [laughter]. He remembered the very effective way in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1846 taunted Sir R. Peel. He said, "It is a remarkable characteristic of the present anomalous state of affairs that we have at the same time a Protectionist Cabinet and a Free-trade supporter." Could there be anything more opposite to the case of 1852? [hear, hear.] We had the same experiment repeated now with this difference, that we had a sort of hybrid animal now going about, not in the counties, but the boroughs, canvassing for a Free-trade Protectionist! [a laugh.] The counties were visited on a different principle—Protection, unmitigated Protection, was avowed there, for they had not all come to the modification theory yet [a laugh]. This course was not worthy of a British statesman, and would not win the confidence of the country. Look at that blank cartridge of a Reform Bill,—the extension of the suffrage wrapped up in a military cover [cheers and laughter]. Though endeavoured to be palmed off as original, it was copied from no less a person than orator Hunt, who in 1831 laid on the table of the House a motion to precisely the same effect [cheers and laughter]. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the country party should be in a ferment at this ebullition of reform zeal on the part of the Home Secretary, and should insist on his withdrawing a proposition so unhandsomely stolen [laughter]. It could not be forgotten that the right hon. gentleman opposite and his party built their present reputation—such as it was—on the endeavour to ruin the reputation of that great statesman [cheers]; and, if they wished to have a shred of reputation about them, it was incumbent on the right hon. gentleman to tell the House what were the measures which he

thought indispensable for the good government of the country, and what was the course of policy he intended to pursue, both with regard to Ireland and this country [cheers].

Lord JOHN MANNERS replied on behalf of the Government:—

If in answering the hon. and gallant member he did not enter into minute detail, the reason would be obvious—it was, that the Government had nothing new to say [laughter]. They had but to repeat the declarations which his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made repeatedly in that House, and they desired hon. members opposite to point out any discrepancy between those statements and those made in another place [hear, hear]. They took their stand on all and every one of those joint declarations; and when it was said that the country had no confidence in those declarations, he said in reply, that the Ministers did not shrink from the issue on that point [cheers]. But it was not the judgment of the country to which the hon. and gallant gentleman was really alluding: but he wished that the opinion of the present moribund House of Commons should be taken [hear, hear]. Well, let the hon. and gallant gentleman, and those who coincided with him, if they thought they had such a triumphant majority in that House, appeal to that majority [cheers]. What meant this constant and nightly interruption of all public business? ["Oh, oh!" and cheers.] Was this the first time that such a speech had been made as that delivered by the hon. and gallant member? Did hon. gentlemen forget the long and elaborate constitutional essays which proceeded from the noble lord opposite, and the repetition of all those arguments by hon. members representing almost every shade of the heterogeneous Opposition? [cheers.] If these interruptions were to be continued, bring them at least to a head and issue [cheers]. With respect to the policy which the Government intended to pursue, they would not go to the country on the suggestion of the hon. and gallant member, nor would they accept his opinions. They had said over and over again, that as soon as the necessary business of the country was transacted, they were as anxious as the hon. gentlemen opposite to meet their constituents, and take the constitutional decision of the country; but they would not be deterred by taunts and recriminations, such as they had heard that night, from proceeding with those measures which their sense of public duty impelled them to go on with [cheers].

Mr. ROMBUCK characterised the position of the Government as unconstitutional. They had got into power on false pretences, and were endeavouring to shirk and shift their ground. He quite agreed with the noble lord opposite, that these repeated interruptions did no good, and he called upon Lord John Russell to bring the question to the test of a division. If he were himself a leader of a party, he would take that course. By the policy now pursued, Ministers had all the benefit of a majority. Meanwhile, the country was drifting to leeward, and its interests were sacrificed to the convenience of party. Let them have no more shilly-shallying from one side or the other, for he saw no difference between them [hear, hear].

Mr. ADDERLEY thought the charges of the Opposition inconsistent; Ministers could not be blamed at once for vagueness and falsehood. If the Opposition thought it time to dissolve, let them resist the first Government measure which they deemed unnecessary. He said this solely for himself, being in no man's confidence on the subject.

Mr. C. VILLIERS said he had only forbore to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, because of the distinct admission of the Government that they were in a minority on the question of Protection, and their promise to dissolve as soon as consistent with public necessities. The interruptions that had taken place were attributable to their own want of explicitness. It might be very well that the Government themselves did not know what they meant to do, but meantime the country was altogether dissatisfied with their chopping and changing. The House were all anxious to hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer another of those clear, frank, open, and lucid statements by which he had lately distinguished himself ["hear, hear," and a laugh].

Mr. HANLEY wished to know what the other side wanted. The country was under no mistake as to what the Government meant. They had changed no principles; but whether a party could carry out all its principles depended, not upon themselves, but upon the country.

Mr. S. HUNTER rebutted the imputation of factious interruption. There had not been a single division adverse to the Government, and there never had been such an amount of public business transacted with so little criticism. For himself, he was disposed to facilitate the escape of Ministers from their antecedents.

It was his desire to see the country governed on sound political principles, and certainly, if he could add an arch to any bridge by which the Government could escape from their dilemma, he would readily contribute the structure. There was always joy over a sinner that repented, but most especially when his sins were such as endangered great principles. He wished to see sound, progressive Conservatism, prevail in the Government of this country, and he should regard it as a great misfortune to find a great party, comprising many men of public and private virtue, identify itself with a policy which was odious to the nation, because the nation firmly believed it to be based on injustice [hear, hear]. What was this corn-law, which gentlemen opposite wanted to bring back,—what was it, after all, but a sys-

tem of outdoor relief to the country gentlemen? [hear, hear, and laughter]—different, indeed, from a poor-law rate in this material respect, that whereas the poor-rate was a tax imposed on property for the sustentation of poverty, the corn-tax was an impost levied on poverty for the aggrandisement of property [hear, hear]. It was most important that hon. gentlemen opposite should be enabled, as early as possible, to free themselves from the encumbrance for ever. He was satisfied with the arrangement to which the House appeared to have come, and had no desire to occupy the present moribund Parliament with questions which had to be settled in the next. For an appeal to the country he was quite prepared, confident that under no name, no subterfuge, would the nation be persuaded to give up that which it regarded as the charter of the comfort and wellbeing, most especially of the labouring classes [cheers].

Mr. Moonz resolved the whole of this vexed subject into this summary proposition—that the Government wanted to abandon Protection, and the Free-traders would not let them. Protection had been too long the humbug of one side of the House, and the bugbear of the other; and it would greatly facilitate the transaction of public business if both sides would mutually agree neither to use it as a phantom, nor set it up as a spectre. As for the Whigs, he felt convinced that public opinion would never again consent that the whole government of this country should be centred in one exclusive and rapacious cabal, nor that the great grandmother of any noble lord should be the fountain of all honour in England. The noble lord, the member for London, the Irish people had unanimously, irrevocably, and inexorably decided, should never again be at the head of the Treasury bench [laughter from the Opposition].

Sir J. TYRELL, Mr. P. HOWARD, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Sir R. INGLIS, kept up the debate some time longer; but nothing remarkable was said.

The subject of Ministerial intentions then dropped, but on the motion being again put, the hon. member for Montrose interposed with a speech on the conduct of Sir H. Ward in

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

It would be in the recollection of the House—Mr. HUME said—that, at the termination of the last session, he gave notice of his intention to bring the general state of the Ionian Islands under the consideration of the House at an early period of the present session; and that some time ago he moved for certain papers on the subject. It appeared that, as yet, the Government had found it impossible to produce those papers; and therefore he should postpone a motion based on them until after the Easter recess. It was in consequence of the serious and expensive mistakes committed at the Cape that he was anxious to urge upon the Government the necessity of taking into consideration the situation of the Ionian Islands. The hon. member then proceeded to refer to the severities which were exercised by Sir H. Ward on the occasion of the riots which took place in Cephalonia in 1849. He complained that martial law was unnecessarily proclaimed on that occasion—that no fewer than forty-four persons were sentenced to death by those courts-martial, twenty-one of whom were actually executed, besides a large number subjected to military flogging. He (Mr. Hume) thought it his duty to bring the subject before the House in 1850, and on that occasion the division was thirteen in favour of his motion for inquiry, and 84 against it. The House was then called upon to give Sir H. Ward a fair trial. Well, how had he proceeded since? In consequence of a motion for inquiry into the proceedings which had taken place at Cephalonia, the Lord High Commissioner dissolved the House of Assembly, and prevented them from proceeding. In six months afterwards, another Parliament was called, but was actually dissolved by proclamation before it met. After summoning another Parliament, the Lord High Commissioner sent down to Zante and other places a list of the candidates whom he wished to be elected, and directing every individual connected with the Government, at the peril of losing their offices, to vote for those men only [hear, hear]. The liberty of the press had been entirely extinguished, and all the editors and public writers had been banished without trial [hear, hear]. The new Parliament met on the 3rd of March, and, such was the disgust which the tyrannical proceedings of Sir H. Ward had excited, that a circumstance unparalleled in the history of representative Governments had occurred—it was found impossible to get a quorum of 22 to make a House [hear, hear]. The consequence had been that the House of Assembly had been again prorogued for six months—having previously been prorogued for 18 months out of two years. He believed that the tyrannical proceedings which had taken place in France and Hungary did not equal those which had been inflicted upon the unfortunate inhabitants of the Ionian Islands [hear, hear]. He thought it a most unwise policy to allow Sir H. Ward to remain in the Ionian Islands after what had occurred. The Government should at once recall him, and at the same time send out commissioners in whom they had confidence to inquire on the spot as to the causes of the prevailing discontent [hear, hear].

Sir J. PAKINGTON was not prepared to justify in every particular every act of Sir Henry Ward, but he would say that he had done his best to preserve the just authority of the Crown under circumstances of great difficulty and embarrassment. Sir H. Ward was no partisan of theirs, and the difficulties he had had to contend with arose, in a great measure, from the vast concessions of a previous Whig governor, Lord Seaton. The twenty-one executed were taken literally with arms in their hands. The editors had been punished arbitrarily only after juries had repeatedly refused to convict, and for most flagrant

libels. The alleged interference with the election arose from Mr. Hume's misconception of the Ionian constitution—the governor had acted under a peculiar law. The repeated prorogations were necessitated by the absolutely disloyal conduct of the deputies. On the whole, her Majesty's Government considered that Sir Henry Ward had endeavoured honestly to do his duty.

Mr. F. PEARL disagreed with the Colonial Secretary as to Lord Seaton's policy; but considered that the charges of Mr. Hume had been fully and satisfactorily answered. Having paid much attention to the subject, he was of opinion that Sir Henry Ward had entitled himself to the gratitude of the Ionian people, and to the approbation of that House. Though from 1817 to 1848 the Ionian people did not enjoy the full measure of independence and constitutional government which had been guaranteed to them, very great and radical reforms had been carried out.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved a vote of £460,000 for the expenses of

THE KAFIR WAR.

Sir W. MOLSWORTH did not mean to open up the whole question of South Africa, but to confine attention to this point—expenditure, which had gone on steadily and rapidly increasing for twenty years.

On the average of the three years ending 1850, it had amounted to half a million a year, or to about three times the average of the three years ending 1836, or to about £5 a head a year for every European colonist in South Africa, or to about 20s. in the pound upon our exports to South Africa. These exports rose and fell pretty much as our military expenditure increased or decreased, and were greatest immediately after a Kafir war. The reason was simple; our exports to South Africa consisted chiefly of merchandise for our troops, with some muskets and ammunition for the Kafirs; and during or immediately after a Kafir war, there was abundance of British gold in South Africa, and commerce flourished. Therefore, if we could withdraw our troops from South Africa, and, as a compensation for so doing, even to make the colonists a present of all our merchandise, which they actually consumed, we should make a most excellent bargain.

There were two reasons for this state of things. One was, the increase of territory:—

In the course of the last ten years the British empire in South Africa had been more than doubled. In 1842 it covered an area of 110,000 square miles; in the course of the next six years, 120,000 square miles had been added to it, and it was extended to nearly the 27th deg. of south latitude. If a line were drawn in about that latitude right across South Africa, from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean, it would be about 1,000 miles long, and would constitute about the northern boundary of the British dominions in South Africa. The territory lying to the south of that line might be called British South Africa, because nine-tenths of it were British dominions, the remaining tenth was the territory inhabited by our Kafir enemies, and which was now surrounded on all sides but the seaside by British dominions. The area of British South Africa was 260,000 square miles—about the same as that of the Austrian empire. Its population amounted to about 700,000 persons; of these, one-seventh, or about 100,000, were of European origin, the greater portion of whom were discontented; about 150,000 were Hottentots and mongrel races, generally disaffected; about 350,000 were Kafirs and kindred tribes, most of whom were our avowed enemies; and the remaining 100,000 were Zoolahs in Natal, of doubtful allegiance. In the midst of this discontented, traitorous, or hostile population, we had about 10,000 British troops, who, alone and unaided, were, according to Sir Harry Smith, carrying on a war over an area of three times the size of the United Kingdom, with tribes as fierce as the Circassians or the Algerines.

The other cause was the abolition of the old system of colonial self-protection:—

The boers, as the frontier Dutch were called, had combined for mutual assistance, and formed a regular system of irregular defence called the commando system. When the cattle of a boer was stolen he seized his loaded musket, mounted his horse, called his friends together, went off in pursuit of his property, and righted himself with a strong hand. In these expeditions the boer classed the prowling and marauding savage with the beast of prey, and shot down with equal zest the cattle-stealing lion and the Kafir. By these means the boers had defended themselves as effectually on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, as their descendants had done on the Orange territory and Natal, and now did under the tropic of Capricorn, whence they had offered to come to our assistance. The commando system had continued in full vigour up to the year 1833, when it was abolished. It had worked well on the whole in protecting the lives and property of the frontier farmers.

Since 1833 our peace expenditure and our war expenditure on account of South Africa had each of them increased fourfold, and our last peace expenditure had exceeded by fifty per cent. our former war expenditure. Therefore, the year 1833 constituted an epoch in the history of our South African expenditure. From the peace up to that year our expenditure had gone on gradually diminishing; in that year it reached its minimum. Since then it had gone on steadily and rapidly increasing, and would increase if the present system should be adhered to. Sir George Napier had declared that it could never be worth while to make war upon the Kafirs for the sake of stolen cattle; and that opinion was confirmed by official returns. On the average of the six years from 1837 to 1843, the average number of horses lost were 220 a year, and of oxen about 900; their value, at about £10 each for horses, and about £3 18s. a head for cattle, would be less than £6,000 a year. Therefore, one million, the cost of one year of Kafir war, would more than cover the loss from a century and a half of Kafir depredations. Sir Harry Smith's present tactics had been approved by a high military authority; but with the utmost deference, Sir Harry's success might be doubted:—

The fastnesses of the Kafirs were of two kinds—either

steep mountains, capped with sandstone, resembling vast fortifications, with huge masses of sandstone rising several feet from the surface of the ground; or deep, narrow, gloomy ravines, called kloofs. Both mountains and ravines were covered with the peculiar bush of South Africa. In that bush, and behind the masses of sandstone, the Kafirs lurked and skirmished with impunity. Our troops had stormed some of these fastnesses three or four times over, with considerable loss to themselves, and with a loss to the Kafirs too frequently doubtful; for it was uncommonly difficult to kill the Kafirs. They were very tenacious of life; and their spare diet of milk, and healthy climate, enabled them to recover speedily from wounds which would be certainly fatal to Europeans. But to destroy the bush would be a task of Herculean labour, for the bush would not burn—it was composed of plants of so juicy a nature that flame would not communicate from one plant to another. The peculiar bush of South Africa was unlike anything in any other part of the globe. It was more difficult to destroy or penetrate than the densest thicket of the tropics. It consisted of various thorny succulent plants of genera which must be well known to many hon. gentlemen; for instance, of plants of the aloe, justly called ferox by botanists—of plants of the samia, also appropriately termed horrida—of plants of various kinds of Euphorbia, some with tall columnar stems, beset with formidable spines; others resembling prickly clubs; others like vegetating pineushions; others, when cut, pouring forth an acrid milky poison, which, coming in contact with the human skin, produced virulent ulcers. An European could not make one single step in this bush without cutting his way, except in the paths made by wild beasts. But the Kafirs, with wonderful dexterity and agility, crept through the bottom of the bush like snakes and other reptiles, and none but Hottentots could follow them. To destroy this bush, it must be cut down by the hand of man; and it must be kept down, or it would soon spring up again. To cut it down an army of labourers would be required; whilst doing so, an army would be required to protect the labourers; and, when done, the ground would be so sterile and arid, that it could not be applied to any useful purposes.

Under the present system, it would be impossible to preserve peace with less than 7,000 troops. Therefore, if we were determined to adhere to our present South African policy, we must make up our minds to pay annually about £5 a head for the defence of every European colonist; or about half a million a-year. We ought, as soon after the termination of the present war as circumstances would permit, to require the colonists to take upon themselves the defence of their frontier; and to reduce our military force to a garrison at Cape Town. He would choose another opportunity of discussing these questions [cheers].

Mr. HUME wished to know over what period the vote extended. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was the estimate of the expenditure for the Kafir war up to the present time, or rather up to the 25th of March. Of future prospects it was impossible then to form any estimate, but he trusted that, when the next mail arrived, he should have materials for doing so.

Mr. GLADSTONE cautioned the committee against supposing that the £460,000 asked this year, or the £300,000 voted last, was the total cost of the war—these figures represented only the extra expenditure of the whole system. The evil lay in the false assumption that the regulation of relations between the colonists and the natives was a matter to be settled by gentlemen sitting in Downing-street. It was not so with the first settlers in America. He wished to see the centre of responsibility carried back to the place whence it ought never to have been removed.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the position of South Africa in the 19th century, was very different from that of North America in the 17th. At the Cape, the white population was comparatively small, and not strong enough to drive back the Kafirs. The policy to be pursued in future must be that of neither abandoning the settlers, on the one hand, nor, on the other, keeping up an immense frontier by a military force.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said the question of boundary policy in South Africa was one on which it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to exercise the utmost care and caution, and which had been greatly complicated by recent events. Their best attention would be given to it; but they were bound to wait for the completion of the war, and of the free institutions which were about to be established, and then they hoped to be able to adopt a policy that would impart to the colonists the blessings of peace without impairing the honour of the Crown.

Mr. ROXBURGH warned the Government that if the colonists obtained the power of managing their own affairs, they must be prepared for one inevitable consequence—the extermination of the aborigines.

Mr. ADDERLEY made a few general remarks upon preceding speeches, observing that, unless the instructions given to Governor Catcart were qualified by the present Government, England would have to bear the expense of another Kafir war.

Colonel THOMPSON said, there was usually one point that escaped notice in discussions of this kind. In the present case this point was, "How did the present war begin?" Did it arise from a bullock or from two goats? No; he fancied it arose from the depositary of British power in South Africa imitating one of the worst examples in all history—the example of a certain Geissler, who, hanging up his hat and demanding that obeisance should be made to it, lost the house of Austria the whole of Switzerland. Imitating this example, the depositary of British power in South Africa put his foot, not figuratively, but literally, upon the neck of a Kafir chief with whom he was engaged in negotiation. Suppose a Roman general had done something of that kind to our rude ancestors, would not the Romans have sent him to Italy under surveillance,

and fed him upon hellebore? [a laugh.] He heard a public assembly led by the teachers of religion, and standing in the presence of the Daity, pray that He would send defeat upon this country's arms because they thought that our armies were employed in felony. There might come a period when England would wish she had gained the affection of other countries. Who loved us at present? Who did not hate us? [a laugh.] Every one hated us. The Ionian Islands hated us.—the Kafirs hated us. Why? Because the depositary of power had chosen to raise that fearful question, the difference of race. It was stated that the war had cost £3,000,000 already. If every acre in South Africa were brought to the hammer and sold, what recompense or equivalent should we have for the loss of popularity, of fame, and of satisfaction at home, should the necessity arise for combined action? He did not see how those who disapproved of this vote could mark their disapprobation and detestation of it in any other way than by voting against it.

Mr. F. Peel declared that when Mr. Adderley brought forward his menaced motion he should be prepared to enter upon a full defence of the course pursued by Lord Grey, particularly with reference to the despatch in which Sir H. Smith had been informed of this recall. He would also show that recent territorial acquisitions had not been made in pursuit of any policy of our own, but in the interest of the colony.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, in warm terms, defended Sir H. Smith, and censured with equal warmth the despatch of Earl Grey.

Lord J. Russell briefly defended the recall of Sir H. Smith, which the Cabinet, he said, had unanimously concurred in, believing that he had been misled by his own sanguine views of his operations.

Mr. HINDLEY regretted that Mr. Peel did not take this opportunity of justifying Lord Grey in sanctioning the acquisition of territory in opposition to the policy of Lord Glenelg.

The vote was then agreed to.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Earl of DERBY, in reply to a question from Lord ALBEMARLE, stated that the Government had no present intention of proposing any interference with the grant to Maynooth.

The noble earl (his lordship continued), must allow me to add—and I do it with regret—that the highly objectionable course which has been pursued by a large body of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, and the aggressive attitude which they of late years have taken, have added materially to the difficulty of defending an endowment which was intended for the purpose of maintaining peace and good will, for the purpose of binding the clergy of the Church of Rome to the State by ties of gratitude for material assistance afforded them; gratitude for the good will shown towards them; in short, for the purpose of binding them by the ties of loyalty, contentment, and peacefulness [hear, hear].

In the House of Commons, Mr. HUME gave notice that, in the event of Mr. Spooner's motion for the discontinuance of the grant being carried, he would move for returns of the money expended for the benefit of other religious persuasions in Ireland, the amount expended since 1850 for the Irish Established Church, and the number of persons within the pale of that Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN LUNACY.—LORD LYNDHURST, on Thursday, obtained leave to bring in a bill on this subject. He proposes to make the right of training in the case of alleged lunatics discretionary; and otherwise to reduce the enormous expense of proceedings in these cases.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—Lord JOHN MANNERS informed Sir R. Inglis, that as the report of the Westminster Bridge Commissioners is not satisfactory on the question of the cost of a new bridge, and as the old bridge will do for a little longer, the Government will not bring in any bill for a new bridge this session.

PARK FOR FINSBURY.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to Lord B. GROSVENOR, that Government is most desirous to assist the inhabitants of Finsbury in forming a Park: but the cost is very great—£400,000; and he must consider the matter a little more before he can pledge the Government to give such a sum.

CHURCH-RATES.—After the debate on the disfranchisement of Harwich, Mr. TRELAWNY was about to bring on his motion respecting church-rates, when Sir R. Inglis expressed a hope that the hon. member would not introduce a question of such importance at that hour (ten minutes past 11). Mr. TRELAWNY, in accordance with what appeared to be the wish of the House, postponed the motion.

POOR LAW COMMISSION.—Sir J. TROLLOP obtained leave to introduce a bill continuing the Poor Law Commission for two years; and another bill to continue a Poor Law Amendment Act of last session.

THE MILITIA BILL.—On introducing the bill ordered to be brought in, Mr. WALPOLE surprised the House by announcing, that he would move in committee the insertion of a clause providing that any person who served two years should be entitled to be registered and to vote for the county in which he resides. On Monday, however, Mr. WALPOLE stated in reply to an inquiry from Colonel ROMILLY, whether it was intended to extend the privilege to all branches of the service,—withdrew the notice; confessing, amidst the laughter of the Opposition, that he had been too hasty in making the proposition; in the opinion of his colleagues it was open to many objections. Mr. M. Gibson has given notice of a motion to "hang up" the bill for the present Parliament.

REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER informed Mr. Bright, that all the recommendations of the Committee on Salaries have now been carried out, including particularly that referring to the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A NEW FLORIN.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also announced that a new florin will be issued in about two months.

THE BURMESE WAR.—On Monday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH called attention to this matter, which, he remarked, might prove more serious than some persons imagined. The removal of the troops necessary for the struggle, would lay bare districts of our Indian empire from which they could be ill spared. In a speech of considerable length, the noble lord deprecated any extension of our possessions on the side of Burma, and concluded by moving for certain papers relating to the war. The Earl of DURRER declared that no one could be more anxious than the Government to bring the war with Ava to a speedy termination. Every means had been taken to avoid hostilities—there was good reason to hope that they would not be of a protracted character—and, for his own part, he should regard any large annexation of territory on the side of Ava as inconvenient and disastrous.

MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.—In reply to Mr. MANGLES, Sir J. PAXINGTON said, it was his intention early after Easter to bring in a bill to confer representative institutions upon the colonists of New Zealand. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would state on the 19th when he proposed to make his financial statement. And the ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice of a bill to dispense with grand juries within the metropolis.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ELECTION BILL.—In committee on this bill, held on Monday night, Mr. WALPOLE moved an amendment to claim six, removing its retrospective bearing. Lord J. RUSSELL, and Sir A. COCKBURN opposed the amendment, and it was lost by 166 to 99. Mr. ADDERLEY proposed an additional to clause five for permitting reasonable refreshments to voters; but ultimately withdrew it, intimating his intention of embodying it in a bill.

DIVISION ON THE BALLOT.

MINORITY—144.

Aldair, H. E.	Hastie, Alexander	Reynolds, J.
Alecock, T.	Hastie, Archibald	Ricardo, O.
Anstey, T. C.	Henry, A.	Ries, E. R.
Armitage, R. B.	Heywood, J.	Romilly, Colonel
Barron, Sir H. W.	Heyworth, L.	Sadler, J.
Base, M. T.	Higgins, G. G. O.	Salway, Colonel
Berkely, C. L. G.	Hill, Lord M.	Scholefield, W.
Bernal, R.	Hindley, C.	Scobell, Captain
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Serpote, G. P.
Boyle, Hon. Colonel	Hume, J.	Scully, F.
Bright, J.	Humphrey, Alderman	Scully, V.
Brocklehurst, J.	Hutchinson, E. J.	Shafto, R. D.
Brown, W.	Jackson, W.	Smith, J. A.
Clay, J.	Johnstone, J.	Smith, J. B.
Clifford, H. M.	Keating, R.	Somers, J. P.
Cobden, R.	Keogh, W.	Somerville, St. Hon.
Cockburn, Sir A. J. E.	Kershaw, J.	Sir W. M.
Cogan, W. H. F.	C. King, Hon. F. J. L.	Stanley, Hon. W. O.
Collins, W.	Langston, J. H.	Stanfield, W. E. C.
Corbally, M. E.	Lawless, Hon. G.	Strickland, Sir G.
David, Sir B. H. F.	Locke, J.	Strutt, St. Hon. E.
Dawes, E.	Lushington, G.	Stuart, Lord D.
Dawson, Hon. T. V.	McGregor, J.	Stuart, Lord J.
Devereux, J. T.	Maher, N. V.	Sullivan, M.
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon.	Meagher, T.	Talbot, J. H.
E. T.	Mahon, the O'Gorman	Tancred, H. W.
Divett, E.	Mangels, R. D.	Tennent, R. J.
Douglas, Sir C. E.	Marchall, J. G.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Duncan, Viscount	Martin, J.	Thompson, Colonel
Dunham, W.	Milner, W. M. E.	Thompson, G.
Duncan, G.	Mitchell, T. A.	Thornley, T.
Duncombe, T.	Moffat, G.	Trelawny, J. S.
Ellis, J.	Molaworth, Sir W.	Tufnell, St. Hon. H.
Enfield, Viscount	Moore, G. H.	Tytte, Col. C. J. K.
Evans, W. St. Da Lacy	Morris, D.	Villiers, Hon. C.
Ewart, W.	Murphy, G. P.	Vivian, J. H.
Ferguson, Colonial	Murphy, F. S.	Walkey, T.
Fox, R. M.	Norreys, Sir D. J.	Walney, Sir J.
Fox, W. J.	O'Bryan, Sir P.	Wawn, J. T.
Freston, Colonel	O'Brien, Sir T.	Wilcox, B. M. G.
Gash, C.	O'Connell, M. J.	Williams, J.
Gibson, St. Hon. T.	O'Flaherty, A.	Williams, W.
Glyn, G. C.	Osborne, R.	Willyams, H.
Grace, O. D. J.	Paget, Lord C.	Wilson, M.
Granger, T. C.	Paget, Lord G.	Wood, Sir W. F.
Greene, A.	Pochell, Sir G. B.	Wyld, J.
Grenfell, C. P.	Peel, Sir R.	Teller,
Hardcastle, J. A.	Perfett, R.	Berkeley,
Harris, R.	Pigott, F.	Hall, Sir R.
	Pilkington, J.	

In the majority are the names of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hatchell, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. F. Peel, Lord Seymour, and Admiral Stewart.

The majority against the ballot is the largest (102) that has occurred during the present Parliament; but on the other hand, the number that voted in favour of the motion (144) is greater. In 1848, Mr. Berkeley's motion was carried by a majority of 6 (86 to 81). On the strength of this, Mr. Berkeley asked leave in 1849 to introduce a bill, and was defeated by a majority of 51 (136 to 85). In 1850, he repeated his motion, and was refused by a majority of 55 (176 to 121). In 1851, the motion for leave was carried by a majority of 37 (87 to 50).

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Bearoot Sugar, for repeal of duty on, 2.
Corn-laws, against reimposition of, 1.
Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, for repeal of, 21.
Ecclesiastical Property, for application of to secular purposes, 2.
Education, for a general system of secular, 2.
Friendly Societies Act, for extension of, 1.
Hungarian Missionaries, complaining of expulsion of, 1.
Mail, for repeal of duty on, 14.
Maynooth, against further grants to, 41.
Militia Bill, against the proposed measure, 35.
Ocean Penny Postage, 6.
Penal Laws, for repeal of, 1.
Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 4.
Post-horse duties, for the repeal of, 5.
Tenant Right (Ireland), in favour of, 24.
Tax on Knowledge, for the abolition of, 16.
Tithes, &c., for abolition of, 1.

BILLS IN PROGRESS

(In the Commons.)
Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill—considered in committee.
Marine Mutiny Bill—read 3rd time and passed.
Poor Law Board Continuance Bill—read 1st time.
Poor Relief Act Continuance Bill—read 1st time.
Protection of Inventions Act Extension Bill—read 3rd time and passed.
Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill—considered in committee.
Passenger's Act Amendment Bill—considered in committee.
Sheep, &c., Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill—read 2nd time.
Copyright Amendment Bill—read 3rd time and passed.
Municipal Corporation Acts Amendment Bill—read 3rd time and passed.
Militia Bill—read 1st time.
Commons Inclosure Acts Extension Bill—read 2nd time.
Differential Duty Bill—read 2nd time.
Eccllesiastical Jurisdiction (Criminal Jurisdiction) Bill—read 2nd time.
Common Law Fees Regulation Bill—read 3rd time and passed.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 7, Two o'clock.
PARLIAMENTARY.

Both Houses adjourned last night until the 19th inst. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised, on the reassembling of the House, to make some announcement on the state of public business.

Mr. M. GIBSON inquired as to the relation of this country with the Brasis, but obtained no definite information.

Mr. G. THOMSON moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a Ballast-heaver's office. The SPEAKER intimated that as the proposed measure affected the laws of trade, the House must first go into committee. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER encouraged the scheme, but Mr. HENRY and Mr. GLADSTONE, while admitting that the condition of the ballast-heavers needed some such act as that establishing the coal-whipper's office, which had worked well, seemed jealous of further legislation of that kind. It is probable that the bill will be allowed a second reading, and then be referred to a select committee.

The County Courts further Extension Bill was the subject of considerable discussion in committee, but no progress was made. The House then went into committee on the Suitors in Chancery Bill, but at half-past seven a count-out took place.

LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD" TROOP-SHIP.

Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 2 o'clock, A.M., on the 26th of February, her Majesty's steamer the "Birkenhead" was wrecked on Point Danger—a reef of sunken rocks—two or three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The ship was steaming 8½ knots at the time. The water was smooth, and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was passing through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom, just aft the foremast, and in 20 minutes' time a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, was all that remained of the "Birkenhead." Of 638 persons who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant ship but a few hours before, only 184 remain to tell the tale. No less than 461 Englishmen have come to an lamentable end.

The cause of the disaster appears to have been the temerity of the Captain in "hugging the shore." He expiated his error by admirable conduct as soon as the shock had been felt, and by the loss of his own life. The calamity was augmented, as usual, by avoidable causes. The boats could not be got down with promptitude. The men behaved with heroic coolness. Those who were not drowned in their berths mastered and moved as if they were embarking instead of going to the bottom. The women and children were all providentially saved. One officer, sixty-two soldiers, seven women, and thirteen children, escaped by the three boats—the remainder, by swimming. The Duke of Northumberland made this reply to a question addressed to him last night by Lord Montagu, as to the fate of the "Birkenhead":—"As soon as the news that it was lost reached the Admiralty, by the newspapers, the Admiralty sent down a message by electric telegraph to the Admiral at Devonport to inquire whether there was any truth in the report; and, if there was, why he had not sent intelligence of it immediately to the Admiralty, as their agents had sent it to the newspapers in London." Mr. STAFFORD added, in reply to Mr. ADDERLEY, that the "Hydra" and the "Magaya," both sailing on the same track and on the same errand as the unhappy "Birkenhead," are only known to be behind time.

DEATH OF PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG.

A telegraphic despatch, via Paris, communicates the intelligence of the sudden death, at Vienna, of this celebrated statesman, and the Premier of Austria, by a stroke of apoplexy, at six o'clock on Monday evening. He was born on the 2nd of October, 1820.

MORE IMPERIAL PRETENSIONS.

Louis Napoleon conferred Cardinal's hat, on Sunday, on the Archbishop of Bordeaux, who addressed a very sycophantic speech to the President. In the evening, the President received the oaths of the judges, and in a speech to them, said:—

"Since the day on which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people replaced that of Divine right, it may be affirmed with truth that no Government has been so legitimate as mine. In 1804, 4,000,000 of votes, in proclaiming the power to be hereditary in my family, designated me as heir to the Empire. In 1848, nearly 6,000,000 called me to the head of the Republic. In 1851, nearly 8,000,000 maintained me there. Consequently, in taking the oath to me, it is not merely to a man that you swear to be faithful, but to a principle, to a cause, to the national will itself."

The Solicitor-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, has addressed the electors of Marischal. The nomination will take place on Saturday.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, April 7, 1852.

The trade here to-day is in the same dull state as reported for some weeks past, particularly in Wheat and Flour.
Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,180 qrs.; Irish, —; Foreign, 1,000 qrs. Barley—English, 1,420 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 4,000 qrs. Oats—English, 450 qrs.; Irish, 100 qrs.; Foreign, 4,700 qrs. Flax—English, 910; Foreign, 2,000 qrs.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:

For Eight Lines and under 5s. Od.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 10s. | Column £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference to payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1852.

SUMMARY.

PROCEEDINGS in Parliament during the past week have been somewhat erratic. The House of Commons professes a strong desire to get through the remaining business of the session, and the Government evinces a disposition to furnish more work for it than necessity requires. Lord Derby, having held out a signal in the House of Lords to the effect that he was in no hurry to make an appeal to the people, it devolved upon his chief in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to declare that his lordship meant nothing by the language he had employed contrary to the pledge he had given on a former occasion. Accordingly, no little portion of the time of the House has been wasted in complaining of the present unsatisfactory position of affairs. The Opposition grumbles loudly, but does not act. The Ministers deprecate delay, but are themselves the cause of it. They have again promised to introduce no business during the remainder of the session which is not necessary to the proper conduct of public affairs, and the defence and safety of the realm; and yet we see Sir J. Pakington giving notice of his intention to bring in a bill to give representative institutions to the colony of New Zealand. This is but a single specimen of the mode in which Government seems resolved to while away their time—one example amongst many of their aptitude.

"To keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to the hope."

In days gone by, he who now fills the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer bitterly assailed the Government of Sir Robert Peel as "an organised hypocrisy," and yet it is difficult to put one's finger upon any administration of modern times which has been less frank, less straightforward, less manly, than the present. Its course appears to be one perpetual shuffle. It says and unsays, just as present convenience may seem to prompt. It hides its policy as a thieving magpie hides a silver spoon. It shrouds itself in obscurity—well aware that the moment it comes out into the light of day the good sense of the people of England will quickly destroy it.

The topics which have been thrown up on the surface of Parliamentary discussions are various, and, at any other time than the present, would have been regarded with lively interest. The question, for example, of "landlord and tenant" in Ireland, which Mr. Sharman Crawford has shown so much zeal and assiduity in bringing before the House, is one of the deepest moment—one, the settlement of which must precede any hope of social rest or prosperity in the sister isle. Mr. Napier, on the part of the Government, made a most conciliatory speech in relation to the matter, announced his intention to bring in a bill containing such remedies for existing evils as would approve themselves to all parties for simplicity and safety, but opposed the second reading of Mr. Crawford's measure, and would delay bringing forward his own until the new Parliament should meet. The Irish members might, possibly, have been more gratified by the professions of Mr. Napier, had not Sir E. Tennent, in a subsequent period of the debate, made a violent attack upon the bill before the House, dissected it clause by clause, and intimated something like invincible objection to the very principle upon which it was founded. This diversion called up other speakers, and the result was, that the hour of adjournment arrived, and broke off the debate in its very midst.

The Ballot obtained for itself a smart debate and an unfavourable decision. Nothing new was said upon this now threadbare subject. How could it? But the arguments were placed in a strong practical light, and the illustrations were drawn from scenes and circumstances familiar to all. As if for the very purpose of rebuking the decision of the *moribund* House of Commons on this question, the election for the Monmouthshire boroughs exhibited a specimen of brutal intimidation

and gross corruption which make one in doubt whether to characterise the proceedings of such a constituency as a farce or a tragedy. The *Times* appears to question whether the ballot would be an effectual remedy for so deep-seated a disease. Perhaps not—but reformers are not in the habit of proposing the ballot alone; they would unite with it large constituencies, and the two together would go far to put an end to bribery, by making its operations unsafe.

Occasion has been taken, before going into Committee of Supply, to ventilate two or three topics demanding serious consideration. The course pursued by Sir Henry Ward in his government of the Ionian Islands is one of these. Of course, his Excellency had not a few friends to defend him from the charges of cruelty and oppression alleged against him, just as Lord Torrington, whilst in office, found not a few strenuous supporters. There never has been a case in which the acts of arbitrary governors have not found many warm apologists in the House of Commons. For the present, Sir Henry Ward is shielded from animadversion. His day for trial, and, probably, condemnation, is postponed. The next Parliament will be less lenient than the present one. The other question mooted the same evening was even less inviting, but still more important. The cost of the Kafir war is coming home to us, and eats away large slices of our surplus revenue. The causes of that war, unless things are greatly changed, will remain as operative after its termination as before its commencement. Wrong begets wrong; we have taken one false step in South Africa, and never, until we retract it, shall we be safe against ruinous and murderous conflicts. This, however, is a position which the Government, composed of whatever political party, will be slow enough to perceive and admit.

In both Houses there has been some animated conversation touching the treatment of foreign refugees in this country, and the vexatious and retaliatory measures of Austria in regard to British residents and travellers in that empire. The Foreign Office of the Derby Administration, whilst asserting its determination to adhere to the dignified position taken up by Lord Granville, and to propose no change in the laws relating to aliens, came in for some jeering sarcasms, in consequence of compliments officially bestowed upon it by Prince Schwarzenburg. On the whole, however, we see no reason for anticipating any marked deviation by the present occupants of office from the foreign policy pursued by the Whigs. The only difference likely to be made is, that whereas the same things will be done, they will be done in a less blustering and offensive manner. The Government of Austria will be little pleased at the tone of debate in either House of Parliament—for it reflected no great credit upon either its judgment or its temper.

The renewal of the East India Company's Charter is a question which waits for settlement next year. It must needs be preceded by inquiry. Lord Derby, therefore, moved for a Select Committee of the Lords to obtain, arrange, and report upon such information as would hereafter be requisite for the guidance of Parliament. It has been suggested, and, we think, wisely, that it might have been much better to appoint a Royal Commission to do that which no Parliamentary Committee will now have time to do. The question is one of immense magnitude, requiring to be dealt with after thorough investigation and much deliberation. Lord Derby did his part as creditably as an eloquent talker can do who has been crammed for the occasion. Lord Ellenborough followed him less dashingly, indeed, but in a strain which indicated far deeper acquaintance with the subject. The committee was of course appointed, and, we suppose, will commence its inquiries forthwith.

The revenue accounts just published exhibit a picture of financial prosperity pleasing enough to most of her Majesty's subjects, but very *mal a propos* for a Government wishing to modify the Free-trade policy. During the last two years it will be borne in mind that reductions have been made in various taxes to the amount of little less than three millions and a half, and yet the decrease of ordinary revenue on the whole year, spite of these large fiscal remissions, is little more than half a million. On the quarter ending April 5, 1851, the Customs show an increase of £66,759; the Excise of £89,528; the Assessed-taxes of £127,264; the Crown lands, and miscellaneous items, of £40,000 and £19,759 respectively. There is a decrease in the receipts from Stamps of £32,023; from the Property-tax of £21,123; and from the Post Office of £13,000. The nett increase on the ordinary revenue of the quarter amounts to £277,164. By a decrease of £121,324 in imprest moneys, and £53,300 in the repayment of advances, this is reduced to £102,540. We need not go over the items of the twelve months, in which the Customs, the Excise, and the Post Office show an increase—the Stamps, the Assessed-taxes, and the Property-tax, a decrease; we have already stated the nett result. Happily, there is this

year, owing to the elasticity of the country's resources under Free-trade, and the extensive retrenchments forced upon Government by the House of Commons, an excess of income over expenditure to the amount of about three millions.

Our readers will see that the Milton Club makes progress. The success of the undertaking will now depend upon the spirit of Protestant Dissenters. Whatever is done should be done at once. Under any circumstances much labour will be entailed upon the projectors. Let this be spared to as great an extent as possible! Good intentions, when they stand in the way of actual performances, are almost as damaging as hostility itself. For ourselves, as we took occasion to express strongly at the first meeting of gentlemen summoned to consider the subject, we should have preferred an institution upon a yet broader basis, open to dissent of every theological variety. The vote of that assembly, however, having been decided against us, we unhesitatingly acquiesce. We have given our hearty approval to the object contemplated—we believe the plan proposed is well matured—and we express our earnest hope that, in every sense, the enterprise may prove a successful one.

"Being determined now, as before, to do everything for France, and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was forced to do so by evident necessity." So spoke the "disinterested" Louis Napoleon on Monday, March 29th. During the week he complacently receives a dotation of 12,000,000 francs a year from his "Parliament of minutes," exceeding the civil list of Louis Philippe, who devoted a large proportion of his income to public objects. Before another seven days have elapsed we find the "nephew of my uncle" proclaiming "the divine right" as replaced by the popular will, and himself "as the heir of the empire." His impatience will brook no delay. We doubt even whether he will be able to wait for the development of the intrigues of the "Decembrist" society and the "commandos" of his praetorian bands to assume the imperial purple. One foot on some twenty thousand victims, slain, transported, or banished, and the other on the pinnacle of power—can we suppose that he will long hesitate to raise himself to the summit, the Emperor of Russia notwithstanding?

The grand feature of the Napoleonic policy is its cold-blooded selfishness. This is the common-sense interpretation of Louis Napoleon's declaration—"nothing for myself." For example—his cousin, Prince Canino, wishes to go to Rome on private business, and receives due authority from the President. But his arrival at Civita Vecchia occasions scarcely less commotion in the Papal Conclave than would that of Mazzini himself. The Pope threatens to retreat upon Bologna—the Prince is detained—and by fresh orders from Paris ordered away from Italy.

The state of religious freedom in Germany may be gathered from the extracts we have quoted elsewhere relative to the continuance of persecutions in various parts of the country. Priestism and Jesuitism are in full development in Bavaria and Austria—openly, and in all due splendour, enacting the mummeries of superstition, and bending statesmen to their demands. The King of Prussia—that quintessence of "divine right" intolerance—has, we observe, given his faithful "Neufchatelets" to understand that Austria and Russia are about "peacefully" to interfere to restore his rights in that canton. His "faithful subjects" have replied by electing an overwhelming majority of republicans at the recent elections.

IS IT A JOKE?

SUCH is the question which most Englishmen are beginning to put to themselves and to their neighbours respecting the present position of State affairs in this country. The mystery in which the intentions of Government are enveloped—the vague forms in which their policy is announced—the contradictions between the utterances of one day and another, one House and another—the ridiculous and grotesque situations in which the Administration has placed itself—and the air of unreality which pervades all that is said and done by the men now in place, give to the history of the last six weeks all the characteristics of a monstrous dream. The Derby Cabinet is as a nightmare—a real infliction, but assuming the most fantastic forms. Sometimes it stares in the face of the nation like the hungry ghost of Protection. Sometimes it takes the appearance of an Apollyon striding across the path of reform, and declaring that it shall go no further. Then again it shifts into a revolutionary demagogue, and proposes to invest with the franchise the lowest class of people that can be found willing to become "food for powder." At one moment you may see it in church attire of the olden time, threatening retrogression towards an age of bigotry and intolerance. In the next, it presents itself in defence of the Maynooth College Endowment Act, actively supporting the Popery which it pro-

fesses to condemn. Now, it will dissolve Parliament in a trice—then again, it will take its own time, and beg the country to be in no hurry. Anon, it will return to its first resolution. No one consequently knows what it is, or what it is not—whether it is to be regarded as "the lion" or "the dogs." All that the country is certain about amounts to this, that the usual course of affairs is interrupted—that commercial enterprise is held in suspense—that electioneering agitations are unnecessarily protracted—and that the end of this whole experiment upon a people's patience will be a dispersion of the Derby Administration before they have had either the will or the opportunity of doing one essential benefit to the nation.

The hardihood of these men appears to us so unparalleled, that we can scarcely take them to be in earnest. They seem intent on perpetrating upon John Bull a practical joke—as if to prove by demonstration how little wisdom is required to conduct the political affairs of a great empire. The men themselves are slaying their own reputation with their worst weapons. All that they have said in severest terms for the last six years, condemnatory of those whom they opposed, they are exposing themselves to gratuitously. With laborious effort they are setting themselves up as the targets to be hit by their own envenomed shafts. They wish the country to forget, as easily as they themselves do, what they have been, and to believe upon the most indefinite assurances what they will be. The people are to be persuaded, if possible, to pay for "a pig in a poke." It may turn out a bargain; but, on the other hand, it may turn out a cheat. We are to know nothing until we have first made ourselves known; and when we have delivered in our verdict upon no case, but upon a set of statesmen whose characters are to be imaginary, we shall be graciously informed what we are to expect. Again we ask, is this a joke? or is it earnest?

The pedantry of Lord John Russell is equally damaging, on which side soever of the House he may sit. As leader of the Opposition, commanding a majority of votes in the House of Commons, he is responsible for the continuance of this anomalous and absurd condition. It is in his power to put an end at once to the imposition which is being practised upon the English people. But now, as formerly, he is tied down by precedent. In circumstances to which history presents no parallel, he will consent to act only under the rules of routine established by bolder men in prompt obedience to the call of events. If the House were on fire, Lord John would reply to the servant who announced the fact, "Well, tell your Mistress—I never interfere in domestic matters!" He sits down calmly amongst his musty precedents, like Archimedes with his geometrical problems, when Syracuse was besieged. The constitution may be violated, the character of representative government may be exposed to contempt, the independence of the House of Commons may be outraged, political morality may be set at naught, the patience of the people may be sorely tried, but he can do nothing unless some Whig statesman has done it before him. He suffers a Parliamentary majority to be bamboozled and flouted, and he takes no steps to vindicate its honour. He is satisfied with professions which he has seen to be thrown aside as readily as they are assumed. He is content to be led through a mist by men who are not unwilling to betray. He gets neither thanks nor respect for his indecision, and the opposition which he leads is beginning to be regarded much in the same light as the Government itself—a solemn hoax. With respect to it, as well as to the Derby Administration, men are everywhere asking each other, Is it a joke? or is it an earnest reality?

All this may suit well enough the habits of thought and the general purposes of both the political sections of that class who have hitherto monopolized, as their right, the higher offices of Government. Perhaps, looking through the medium of their own prejudices, they imagine that the country regards their mode of proceeding in much the same way, and with much the same notions, as they themselves do. They never were more greatly mistaken. Every day is doing much to convince us that, in political affairs, the present class of rulers is a century behind the spirit of the age. All this marching and counter-marching, this manœuvring and demonstration, regarded by aristocratic statesmen as entirely *en régle*, is coming to be viewed by men of common sense as nothing better than antique pedantry, which will presently be set at naught with as decisive an effect as when Napoleon Bonaparte beat the Austrian generals. Ordinary business cannot be carried on in the worn-out forms of the last century. Parliamentary business cannot be much longer conducted according to the obsolete precedents of a former age. Government is not a game of chess, nor a sham fight on parade ground. It is, or ought to be, a serious system of transacting political affairs, adapted to the wants and habits of the passing time. If the House of Commons were duly sensible of what, in the

hackneyed parlance of the day, we will call its "mission," it would not have suffered itself to be hectored over by a Cabinet incapable of doing any one thing without its consent. It degrades itself by playing second fiddle to any administration—much less such an one as that now in office. The game is in its own hands. Why not play it manfully? Why not put an end at once and for ever to all the shuffling and evasion with which it professes to be disgusted?

Our consolation in the midst of all the uncertainties produced by the vagaries of public men in our day is, that they are rapidly and surely wearing out from the minds of the people the notion that none can administer the affairs of this kingdom but under aristocratic superintendence. The little section of political monopolists is doing its best to convince the world that it has no special gift to rule, and that wisdom will not necessarily die with it. We are verging upon a great change. We believe that the time cannot be far distant in which talent will take precedence of rank—integrity will be more sought for than station—and earnestness will win higher respect than brilliant connexions or affluent circumstances. England has sailed so long on the other tack, that it is nearing the shoals. Necessity will be laid upon it presently to save itself from wreck by wearing round. The thing will not be done all at once; but passing events are contributing to accelerate a better period. There will be no *playing* at government when the people have finally parted with their traditional prejudices, nor will any administration be then able to retain office for a day, respecting which it can be appropriately asked, "Is it a joke?"

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

The Times on Wednesday last opened up to the public a controversy which greatly affects their interests, which has been waged for years behind the screen that parts professionals from the community, and which has now reached the point at which solution seems imminent.

Every one is aware that the bookselling business has this peculiarity—the articles of its traffic bear a fixed, advertised price. A volume issuing from the publishers is announced at so much, and can be procured for that sum "through any bookseller" in the kingdom. The deduction made by the publisher to the bookseller is nominally twenty-five per cent.—virtually, if taken in quantities, about thirty per cent.; frequently a third of the selling price. A portion of the reading public—aware of trade arrangements, in the vicinity of publishing houses, and anxious to economise—were some time since in the habit of procuring books, even in single copies, over the publisher's counter, no questions being asked. Numerous booksellers of the metropolis made a concession to the general feeling among book-buyers that the retail profit is exorbitant, by ticketing volumes at a lower than the advertised price. Until lately, new copies of Mr. Bohn's excellent three and sixpenny works were to be had at two and ninepence; and Charles Knight's shilling volumes at tuppence-halfpenny. Others of the fraternity, indignant at this procedure, and reluctant to admit competition where it has for ages been unknown, and led on by such great publishers as the Longmans, who sell largely at retail prices, revived and put in motion the repressive machinery of an old Bookseller's Association. The committee of this Association drew up a document precluding the subscriber from selling, except in specific, exceptional cases, under the established retail price. Those who refused to sign and abide by this compact, were forthwith deprived of the "ticket" which entitles them to the privileges of the trade, and refused the publications of the leading houses—publications indispensable in the business of the humblest—at the wholesale rates. Nor was the screw put upon the retailers alone. Mr. John Chapman, of the Strand, had advertised his intention to supply American books to the public at only a small profit on the expense of importation: he had found that the addition of the usual trade profits to the Custom-house charges and the cost of transmission, rendered the price nearly prohibitory.

To his surprise he was summoned before the Committee, and was threatened with excommunication if he did not suppress the obnoxious advertisement. Having signed the "Regulations" (under protest), he had faithfully adhered to them with respect to English books, and no charge was brought against him of having violated them; but now an attempt was made to extend the laws of the Combination, which when enacted had reference only to English books, to all works imported from abroad. This he felt bound to resist. While, however, declining the jurisdiction of the concilium, he furnished its members with the reasons which led him to act as he had done. They were of no avail. That he should be allowed to manage his own affairs to the best of his ability, or to adjust his arrangements to meet the exigency of circumstances, was a proposition altogether too heretical to be entertained. In fact, he was accused by the chairman of "violating all principle!" "Our ancient percentage, and no change, was the demand sought to be enforced. He was allowed ten days to consider and recant."

The result of his consideration was, the preparation of a "statement," explaining the peculiar-

ties of his business, showing reasons for dissent from the established practise, and avowing his determination to persevere. "The reply to this statement was a communication from the Secretary of the Combination, informing him that his ticket had been 'cancelled,' and that the fact would be duly placarded in the shop of the metropolis; the result of which is, that the majority of the publishers now decline to supply him with their publications." With Mr. Chapman, and in sympathy with him, the influential Mr. Bentley withdrew from the Association. Several leading publishers have since successfully resisted the extension of the interdict to themselves, while others have rebelled against and fallen under it. At Christmas, we believe, the system was put in force; and the remonstrants, thinking they have endured in silence long enough, have now made their appeal through the *Times* and *Westminster Review*.

The new number of the *Westminster*, in a long and interesting paper on the "Commerce of Literature," shows that a moiety of the cost of a book is imposed by taxation and trade usage. In the operation of the duties on paper and advertisements, our readers have been repeatedly instructed. They are now invited to consider, in the light of their general knowledge of the principles and practice of commerce, whether it is not unjust alike to the producers and purchasers of literature, that the intermediate class should add one-third to the cost of manufacture; and whether it is not oppressive to visit with the ruinous penalty of mercantile ostracism the enterprising traders who are willing to diminish the detail and augment the sum of their transactions with the public. A suspension of judgment is claimed, on the ground that the case has been submitted to such authorities as Carlyle, Dickens, Hallam, and Macaulay. There is little doubt that these chiefs of the republic of letters will pronounce a verdict in conformity with the permanent value of their property as authors, and the anxiety of the public to possess, at a cheaper rate, and in indefinitely greater numbers, the productions of their pens. If Mr. Gladstone be among the adjudicators, there is still less doubt of the issue—for that gentleman has pronounced both by word and deed against the monopoly sought to be perpetuated. It may be that the heads of the trade have rather sought than avoided the expected decision, hoping thereby to make a decent escape from an untenable and dishonourable position. Every expression of public opinion will help to strengthen so good a disposition; and to advance the time when literature—itself the winner and watcher of freedom and equity in all departments of social life—shall be released at once from fiscal rapacity and professional narrow-mindedness.

ELECTION NOTES.—No. II.

THE paramount importance of the subject, and a strong desire that our remarks may lead to practical results, will be an ample apology for returning to the forthcoming elections.

Our speculations last week relative to the fate of Protection have been verified by subsequent experience. *The Spectator* of Saturday says:—

"The Copecks of the Derby party have received their instructions. We are stating an important fact. It is now a settled point among Lord Derby's adherents, candidates for seats in Parliament, that they are to throw over Protection in so many plain words—to declare themselves openly unqualified Free-traders—provided they find this course expedient as a means of gaining their election. This course has been already taken by several Government candidates, and others are preparing to take it. Its deliberate adoption as a party move settles two questions in particular. In the first place, it settles the question of Protection, by withdrawing it from Lord Derby's 'appeal to the country.' After all said and done, this election is not to turn on the point of 'protection to British industry.' There is to be no 'decision,' no 'verdict,' no 'appeal.' The whole subject is virtually extirpated from our politics."

"Hence another settlement, equally plain, if not so marvellous. Because Lord Derby 'goes to the country' without a cause or a cry, the result of his 'appeal' is known beforehand. The Copecks of all the parties can make up their lists now, and have made them up. Any busybody may see them at the Reform and Carlton. There will, of course, be a considerable change of persons—that always happens; but the relative strength of parties will not be altered materially, or even appreciably. We are not speaking without book. Lord Derby having official influence at his disposal, may gain ten votes, or twenty at the outside, perhaps not five. There is no other candidate for power, nor any party that differs from his in going to the country with a plain question. The new House of Commons, varying, of course, from the present with regard to persons, will be the same House politically. The election is a great sham; and we might just as well go on with the Parliament which is about to be dissolved."

Our contemporary's first conclusion is unquestionable—the second, we doubt. The relative numerical strength of the two recognised parties may not be materially altered, but the different class of men who are, to a great extent, likely to be returned, must have an important influence on the future government of the country. Less Whigs and more Radicals—less State-churchmen and more Dissenters—surely these are elements which our contemporary can scarcely have contemplated in the future disposition of parties.

But that further symptom of a new era, to which we briefly alluded in our last, is now becoming more menacing. A glance at our election intelligence from Ireland, meagre as it is, will show the activity and success of ultramontanism. The Catholic priests are, thanks to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, thoroughly roused to activity, and making their influence felt over the length and breadth of the land. Protestant candidates, though they be good as Torrens McCullagh, will not do—"none but Catholics need apply." To the Anti-Maynooth defiance they reply by putting into operation a vast electioneering influence, "far greater than that of O'Connell in his palmiest days," before which the power of landlords retreats, and the son of "Ireland's only Duke" flies in confusion. Instead of the "Popes brass band" being confined to a dozen members, it is now almost certain to number seventy or eighty zealous Irish Roman Catholics. We are not surprised that the *Times* should take alarm, and fear for the cause "of truth save the mark!" in the shape of the Established Church of Ireland." Never had that monstrosity of ecclesiastical injustice so gloomy a prospect before it. Voluntarism and Catholicism equally encroach upon its days of existence, and threaten a not distant extinction.

Melancholy is the prospect of Toryism in our larger constituencies. Liverpool has held its great meeting in favour of progress, and turns 10,000 away from the doors. Conservatism cannot be induced, by any manœuvres, to show its face in Bristol. At Newcastle and Gateshead, there is a probability of contests between Whigs and Radicals, but even there Toryism is said to stand no chance. Whether such is to be the case at York we know not, but there three candidates are in the field under the Liberal banner, in circumstances which seem to indicate an unfair attempt to exclude a representative of Radical opinions. The intrepid and successful stand made by Mr. Vincent at the last election, when he received 861 votes, and his tried integrity and abilities, give him claims upon the electors of York which they will scarcely be able to resist.

The struggle at Sheffield can scarcely need any remark from us as it is now over. Mr. Hadfield having retired and Mr. Toulmin Smith's supporters being divided, we suppose that Messrs. Parker and Roebuck will be returned without opposition. That so large a manufacturing constituency should continue to be represented by a man of such meagre capacity and narrow views as Mr. Parker is not very creditable to their public spirit. The evil would be more tolerable were his colleague less exceptional. But Mr. Roebuck, with all his talent and plain-speaking, has irreparably damaged his character by the late affair with Mr. Coppock, and, in all questions involving religious freedom, seems to act rather with the view of spiting Dissenters, than upon any principle of intelligent policy. At all events, we may take it for granted that, at a future election, Sheffield will reverse the false position in which it is now placed. We hope that the events of the last week will prove a salutary lesson to that immensely overrated man—J. A. Roebuck, Esq.

During the debate on the ballot some of its opponents urged against it, that as the suffrage might be regarded as a trust, it would be an injustice to non-electors for constituencies to vote in secret. This theory, novel enough in Tory mouths, is being put in force at Bury. The non-electors are bringing their influence to bear in Lord Duncan's favour, and so strongly are the electors urged to discharge their "trust" in accordance with the wishes of the unrepresented that it is not improbable Mr. Frederick Peel may have to look out for another constituency. That gentleman voted against the ballot, and may live to repent of so injudicious a vote. The example may prove to be a catching one—to the great inconvenience of the propertied classes. In other cases—Perth for instance—we hear of a committee of non-electors being appointed to promote the return of popular candidates. What if the landed interest should be driven to demand the ballot as a protection against the unrepresented? This would, indeed, be "turning the tables."

We are glad to be able to chronicle the increase of candidates of the sounder sort. Mr. John Cheetham, of Stalybridge, a Congregational Dissenter, stands for South Lancashire, and will, we suppose, be unopposed. Of Mr. Vincent we have already spoken. Mr. Cook Evans is well known in connexion with church-rates and the Deputies of the Three Denominations. Mr. H. Carr is a member of the Society of Friends, and coincides in the principles of Mr. Bright. By his election Bodwin will not only return another Quaker to Parliament, but a staunch Reformer, who will take his part in the struggle for religious equality. Of Mr. Salisbury's claims upon the Dissenters of Flintshire we have spoken elsewhere. And should Edinburgh return Mr. Duncan McLaren, it would secure for itself a representative of enlarged and enlightened views, great experience, and mature judgment—worthy even of the "Modern Athens."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE REVISITED.

We had the pleasure, on Saturday afternoon, of once more setting foot within the edifice visited by some six million of spectators in the course of last summer. It did not need the musical attraction announced, in the form of seven military bands, to draw us thither; but we were certainly not the less willing to accept the invitation of the committee. The aspect of Piccadilly and Knightsbridge gave promise, as on many a Saturday in 1851, of a large and fashionable attendance; and the promise was not illusory. By half-past two, the east and south entrances were blockaded by carriages, and thousands were pouring through the moneymaker's avenues. One's first glimpse of the interior was an assurance that the Crystal Palace had not faded with the glorious exhibition of which it was the scene, but rather gained by being divested of the glittering and gorgeous productions of the world's industry and art. An exclamation of delight and surprise was universal and involuntary, at the sight of the fairy gracefulness, the aerial lightness, yet evident strength and stability, of the vast structure; bathed, through roof and wall, with the kindly brightness of an April sun. From the galleries, the expanse of floor and corridor was most imposing and charming; and the immense concourse of visitors, in the gay apparel of affluence and the spring, added at once to the grandeur and beauty of the scene. Even our infrequent visits to St. Stephen's enabled us to recognise many Parliamentary faces; and we learn from better authorities, that the peerage was also well represented.

The execution of the musical programme was as successful as could be desired. Two of the bands were stationed in the transept; the Royal Horse Guards Blue in the south, the Coldstream Guards in the north. The following stations were assigned to the other bands:—East Gallery, band of the Royal Artillery; East Nave, south side, band of the 2nd Life Guards; East Nave, north side, band of the Scots Fusiliers; West Nave, south side, Band of the Grenadier Guards; West Nave, north side, band of the 1st Life Guards. The size of the building permitted performances to go on simultaneously at several points, without in the least clashing. While Radetski's Siege March was thundered out in thrilling clangour on the east gallery, the overture from "Midsummer Night's Dream" charmed a listening assembly half way up the nave. At half-past four, however, the bands began to move, singly, and each playing as it went, towards the transept; over and near which fifty thousand people had congregated (70,000 were admitted during the day.) It was not without a good deal of military manœuvring that the bands could take up their assigned positions, so great was the pressure. The scene strikingly resembled that on the closing day of the Exhibition. At the strike of a drum, the combined bands commenced "God save the Queen;" the strains of which must have penetrated every corner of the building. Cheering followed, and the multitude was presently streaming over the park and roads, or mounting the carriages that stood in treble rank from door to door.

The petitions received an immense number of signatures. How great exertion may yet be needed to save the building is evident from the following:—

Extract from a letter to her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, from the Office of Works, dated March 26:—

Lord John Manners feels it to be his duty, therefore, to take the earliest opportunity of apprising the Commissioners for the Exhibition, that he cannot in any way countenance the appropriation of the building to any purposes other than those which are specified in the Royal Warrant of the 26th of September.

A communication, enclosing the above, was received by Messrs. Fox and Henderson on Saturday morning, at an hour when it was quite impossible to stop the arrangements for the promenade. Had the intimation so made been obeyed, very serious results might have ensued; but the contractors preferred the risk of temporary insubordination to that of public disappointment, and the promenade being over, it remains to be seen whether Lord John Manners is seriously bent on achieving an unpopularity equal to that of his predecessor in office.

A MONUMENT TO THOMAS MOORE.—A meeting of a highly-interesting character has been held in the Dublin mansion of the Earl of Charlemont, the noble earl himself presiding, for the purpose of taking steps to erect in Ireland a suitable memorial in honour of the lamented Thomas Moore. The meeting was convened by cards of invitation, and comprised all those who are distinguished in literature, art, or science in Dublin. Amongst those who took a leading part were the venerable Lord Cloncurry, Lord Chief Baron Pigott, the late Lord Chancellor, Lord William Fitzgerald, Sir Thomas Emonde, and several other distinguished men. The result amounted to this—that funds would at once be collected, several of the highest names in Ireland undertaking to act as collectors, and that until the whole amount that may be contributed shall have been ascertained, neither the site nor the design of the memorial shall be decided on.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th April, 1851 and 1852, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED APRIL 5th,			
	1851.	1852.	Increase	Decrease
Customs	18,730,569	18,837,938	97,369	2
Excise	13,125,024	13,182,698	57,674	...
Stamps	5,105,584	5,901,526	... 893,942	...
Taxes	4,350,731	5,691,346	... 1,340,615	...
Property Tax	5,408,478	5,383,800	... 119,579	...
Post-office	861,000	1,051,000	190,000	...
Crown Lands	160,000	190,000	30,000	...
Miscellaneous	152,566	192,000	39,434	...
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,889,786	48,820,078	414,374	983,062
Imprest and other Monies	651,452	583,086	... 120,367	...
Repayments of Advances	759,196	749,643	... 9,453	...
Total Income	50,390,365	49,501,807	414,374	1,121,932
Deduct Increase			414,374	...
Decrease on the Year			707,558	...

	QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5th,			
	1851.	1852.	Increase	Decrease
Customs	4,548,266	4,615,025	66,759	2
Excise	1,980,586	2,070,064	89,478	...
Stamps	1,548,008	1,515,985	... 32,023	...
Taxes	167,784	295,048	127,264	...
Property Tax	2,089,950	2,068,627	... 91,123	...
Post-office	272,000	259,000	... 13,000	...
Crown Lands	40,000	80,000	40,000	...
Miscellaneous	21,974	41,733	19,759	...
Total Ordinary Revenue	10,648,518	10,945,682	343,310	66,146
Imprest and other Monies	261,765	140,441	... 121,324	...
Repayments of Advances	141,908	88,608	... 53,300	...
Total Income	11,072,191	11,174,731	343,310	240,770
Deduct Decrease			240,770	...
Increase on the Quarter			102,540	...

Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th April, 1851 and 1852.

	QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5th,	
	INCOME.	CHARGE.
	1851.	1852.
Customs	4,545,266	4,633,367
Excise	1,858,437	2,078,171
Stamps	1,548,008	1,515,985
Taxes	167,784	295,048
Property Tax	2,089,950	2,068,627
Post-office	272,000	259,000
Crown Lands	40,000	80,000
Miscellaneous	21,974	41,733
Imprest and other Monies	129,614	18,051
Product of the Sale of Old Stores, &c.	124,151	121,510
Repayments of Advances	141,908	88,608
Total Income	11,080,032	11,201,080

	CHARGE.	
	1851.	1852.
Permanent Debt	5,486,125	5,480,553
Terminable Annuities	1,274,425	1,279,738
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund		
Sinking Fund	644,701	681,469
Civil List	99,020	99,251
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	286,496	320,201
Repairs	420,884	236,476
Total Charge	3,300,473	3,107,898
Surplus	2,770,619	2,083,182
	11,080,032	11,201,080
To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, above stated, in the present Quarter		190,543
		3,083,182

The surplus revenue, at 5th Jan., 1852, after providing for the charge of that Quarter, was

To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, above stated, in the present Quarter

The amount issued in the Quarter ended April 5th, 1852, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services

The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, on 5th April, 1852

1,960,945

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—A return to the House of Commons just printed shows the number of slaves embarked on the coast of Africa and landed in Cuba and Brazil for the last ten years. The largest number in one year landed in Cuba was in 1844, when the number was 10,000. The largest number landed in Brazil was in 1848, when the number was 60,000. Last year 5,000 slaves were landed in Cuba and 3,287 in Brazil.

NEW MAYOR OF LARNE.—Mr. Alderman John Hope Shaw has been elected Mayor of Larne, for the remainder of the municipal year, in the place of Sir George Goodman, who has resigned the office previous to becoming a candidate for the representation of the borough in Parliament.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

[In consequence probably of the uncertainty that still prevails as to the period when Parliament will be dissolved, there has been somewhat less activity during the past week amongst the various constituencies throughout the country. But it will be seen, from the subjoined intelligence, that in some districts electors and candidates are by no means idle. We have in this, as well as in our last number, taken some pains to obtain correct and full information respecting those boroughs in which our readers are most likely to be interested, and to present, as far as possible, the noticeable features of the forthcoming contest; relying, not upon the idle, and, in some instances, absurd rumours which appear in the daily papers, but upon the authentic statements of local journals, and upon our own sources of information. We have been amused to read the blunders and stale gossip on election matters, which appear in a weekly contemporary especially noted for his accuracy.]

BEVERLEY.—Two Free-trade candidates are in the field—the Hon. F. Lawley, second son of Lord Wenlock, and William Wells, Esq., of Holme Wood, Huntingdonshire.

BODMIN.—The sitting members for this borough are Mr. Wyld and Mr. Lacy. We understand that Mr. H. Carr, of London, who is largely connected with mines in Cornwall, will come forward as a Liberal candidate. His views are those of Mr. Bright and his school.

BURY, LANCASHIRE.—On Wednesday evening last, Lord Duncan addressed the electors in the Old Sessions Room, Bury. The meeting was very full and very enthusiastic. The prospects of Lord Duncan are brightening continually, and fresh assurances of support are almost daily received by the committee. The number of voters who have given a decided pledge in favour of Lord Duncan is now 470, so that with the probability that a considerable number of those not yet pledged will ultimately vote for Lord Duncan, his prospects of success are of the most cheering character. His lordship and his friends are indefatigable; but the friends of Mr. Frederick Peel are equally active, and party feeling runs high. Both parties were brought out as Liberals and Free-traders, and both claim to fight under the same colour, and immense pink banners float from the tops of all the large buildings and public-houses in every part of the borough. There is one remarkable feature about this election—the interference of the non-electors. A daily paper thinks that “the non-electors will carry the election at Bury.” The following is an account given of the state of the borough:—

There will probably be less of bribery among the constituency than in most other boroughs—possibly none; but if any member of the Legislature is anxious to form an honest opinion of the necessity of the ballot, let him go down to Bury, and immediately locate himself there, to watch the proceedings. Let him visit the bars of the public-houses, where nothing but the election is talked of from morning till night. Let him follow members of the committee who go out to canvass the electors day after day, and night after night, never taking an answer if not favourable—never ceasing to tease the 200 electors for promises, no matter how often repulsed. He will find intimidation and exclusive dealing openly threatened and unabashedly advocated. Here and there are respectable tradesmen, whose main support comes from two or three large mill-owners. He has given his promise to one; another threatens never to employ him again if he keeps his promise; and the possibility is, that when the election comes his resolution will give way, and he will refrain from voting, and offend both. But then there are the non-electors, and they are becoming very troublesome. You see a knot of them round an unfortunate possessor of the franchise, and urging him, in no measured language, how he should give his vote.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—A correspondent, complaining of our reference to Mr. Ball, the Protectionist candidate, as being of “Drury-lane notoriety,” says:—

Mr. Ball is certainly a warm Protectionist. True he has defended his principles on this subject in Drury-lane Theatre; but, nevertheless, he is a sound Evangelical Nonconformist—a member, I believe, of the Independent church at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, the village in which he resides, and frequently on the Sabbath-day does he go out preaching the gospel in the villages and towns of his neighbourhood; I have often heard him myself with very much pleasure. Although disagreeing with Mr. Ball on the subject of Protection, I would vote for him before many that are merely Free-traders. He is honest and consistent, and I think, in many respects, worthy of a seat in Parliament.

CANTERBURY.—Sir W. Somerville stands in conjunction with Colonel Romilly, on Free-trade and Reform principles. Mr. G. Smythe, the “Young Englisher,” has also issued his address, declaring his intention again to solicit the suffrages of the constituency.

DONCASTER.—There are three candidates—Mr. R. B. Sheridan, the Whig member, who advocates “a kind and conciliatory policy towards our Dissenting brethren of all denominations” (what is that?); Mr. H. G. Sturt, who, though a Derbyite, “is opposed to the re-enactment of any duty on corn,” and Mr. G. L. Damer, a Peelite, who, however efficient he may be in his legislative capacity is, evidently, not very well versed in the mysteries of composition, as the following commencement of his address to the electors will testify:—

I have the honour to announce to you that it is my intention to seek again the high honour of representing your ancient and honourable borough in Parliament.

FLINTSHIRE BOROUGHS.—From an address in our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. E. G. Salisbury, a barrister of London, and a Dissenter, has offered himself as a candidate for this constituency on Radical and Anti-state-church principles. We believe Mr. Salisbury’s prospects of success are very encouraging, and that he is the first Anti-state-church candidate who has offered himself for a Welsh seat.—*Norfolk News.* [The Marquis of Douro has an-

constituency. We shall be rejoiced to hear of his success.

FROME.—Mr. Donald Nicoll, a county magistrate, and recently Sheriff of London and Middlesex, is to be a candidate for the representation of Frome. Mr. Nicoll is very popular in the woollen districts, in consequence of his being a contributor to a large extent in the employment of labour in their staple commodity.

GATESHEAD.—Mr. Liddell is the Tory candidate against Mr. Hutt, the sitting member, and Mr. Walters. The absence of the former on the occasion of Mr. Hume’s motion appears to have given great dissatisfaction. The *Newcastle Guardian* says:—“How the contest may turn in Gateshead, it is impossible to pronounce with any degree of accuracy. Mr. Hutt’s friends now acknowledge that it will lie between the two Liberals, and that the Tory, whose return they alleged it was Mr. Walters’ object to promote, is fighting a hopeless battle.”

HALIFAX.—The requisition to Mr. F. Crossley, which has received nearly 500 signatures, was presented to him on Wednesday last, when that gentleman accepted the invitation to become a candidate. There can be no doubt now of his return at the next election. The following is an extract from his published address:—

I am prepared to support most earnestly a comprehensive measure of reform in Parliament, including a large extension of the suffrage, abolition of the property qualification of members, a more equal distribution of representatives to the population, shorter parliaments, and the vote by ballot; and as all legislation may be regarded as a means to an end, it would be my endeavour to render it subservient to the promotion of civil and religious liberty, and the advancement of the social happiness of

HANTS, SOUTH.—Sir George Staunton, Bart., who once represented the constituency, is coming forward at the next general election for South Hants, on the Liberal interest. The Conservatives, it is believed, will set aside Lord Charles Wellesley, and will bring forward another candidate as colleague of Mr. Compton.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The friends of Mr. Willans will be gratified to learn, that the canvass on his behalf has been successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations of his committee.—*Leeds Mercury.*

HULL.—The *Hull Advertiser* states that a second Free-trade candidate will be brought forward in conjunction with Mr. Clay.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Mr. Best, the sitting member, who has always hitherto been regarded as a strong Protectionist, has become a sudden convert to Free-trade. He will “oppose any attempt to reverse the commercial policy of the late Sir R. Peel.” His opponent, Mr. Lowe, is considered secure.

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH.—Mr. John Cheetham, of Stalybridge, has at length consented to become the Free-trade candidate for this important constituency, and has been approved of by the leading Free-traders of Manchester, Liverpool, and the surrounding districts. The Hon. Captain Egerton, R.N., the second son of the Earl of Ellesmere, has been proposed as a Conservative Free-trade candidate; but his father wisely declines pressing so young and inexperienced a man upon so great a constituency; and his name has been withdrawn.

LEEDS.—Mr. Beckett has retired from the field, and it is now almost certain that the two Liberal candidates—the Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Sir George Goodman—will be returned without a contest.

LINCOLN.—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has declined to be put in nomination. Sir H. Bulwer has consented to stand, if a requisition as numerously signed as that presented to his brother were obtained. Upon this, the heads of the Whig and Tory parties at once entered into an alliance with each other; an active and joint canvass was commenced, and a great number of signatures and promises have been obtained. Meantime, Mr. Seely has not been inactive, but has persevered in obtaining all the promises of support he can.

LIVERPOOL.—The Roman Catholics have carried their point, through the generous conduct of Sir Thomas Birch. Sir Thomas has announced his intention to retire from the representation, that the Liberal interest may be concentrated on the return of two Free-traders. Accordingly, Mr. J. C. Ewart, brother of Mr. W. Ewart, the member for Dumfries, a resident on the banks of the Mersey, highly respected for his principles and character, has been solicited, and he has consented, to stand as Mr. Cardwell’s colleague. The Protestant and Catholic Free-traders will unite in support of the two, and their return is thought comparatively safe. On Saturday, the two candidates addressed a most crowded meeting, from which, it is stated, 10,000 people were turned away. The usual resolutions were carried with acclamation.

MARLBOROUGH.—In consequence of Sir John Guest’s continued indisposition, it is rumoured that Dr. Layard will be a candidate for the representation of Marlbury at the approaching election. Dr. Layard we believe, related to Lady Charlotte Guest.—*Swansea Herald.*

NORWICH.—The recommendations of the Liberal members of the Council, in reference to the next general election, were communicated by the Mayor to Mr. Peto, M.P., and Mr. Warner, who is at present at Paris. Satisfactory replies have been received from both these gentlemen. The most perfect unanimity prevails throughout the ranks of the Liberal party. The Marquess of Douro, it is said, will offer himself again, and probably a colleague will be found for him. Sir Fitzroy Kelly has been mentioned. He has offered to buy an estate in East Suffolk if returned there, but he is yet without a fair prospect of a seat.

Norfolk News. [The Marquis of Douro has an-

nounced his willingness to stand—but not as a Protectionist.]

NOTTINGHAM.—The Right Hon. E. Strutt has consented to stand in the Liberal interest. Mr. Walter has issued an address to the electors, in which he pledges himself to Free-trade, and to advocate those measures which obtained the common support of “moderate Whigs and moderate Conservatives.” He has felt the necessity of a revision of our electoral system, and is prepared to advocate an extension of the suffrage, as well as a considerable transfer of the representation from the smaller to the larger boroughs:—

There are various ways, however, of accomplishing these objects, and I am of opinion that no sudden or violent shock should be given to the existing system. Parliamentary Reform never can be final; but it should be adapted, as occasion may require, to the circumstances of the nation at large. I entertain, however, the strongest objection to the ballot, which I believe to be an un-English and cowardly method of discharging a public duty, and calculated to debase and demoralise our national character.

OLDFHAM.—The friends of Messrs. Fox, Duncraft, and Cobbett, the candidates for the representation, are actively canvassing the borough, and the ensuing election is likely to be severely contested.

PLYMOUTH.—A fourth candidate has come forward in the person of Mr. Charles Mare, ship-builder, of Blackwall. He is a candidate in the Derby and Protestant interest, and is an influential director of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, the vessels of which, connected with the Cape of Good Hope Mail Packet service, sail from, and arrive at Plymouth.

ROCHDALE.—**MR. MIALL’S CANVASS.**—Since Mr. Miall’s visit to Rochdale last week, a most successful canvass has been going on in his favour. The committee appointed to promote his election have met with no opposition, and the canvass is expected to be completed this evening (Saturday). After the first two days’ canvass more pledges were obtained than the total number of Tories on the register. In fact, considering that Mr. Miall was, until lately, comparatively a stranger to the majority of the electors, the manner in which they have come forward in his support has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of his friends. His return is now placed beyond a doubt.—*Manchester Examiner.*

SCARBOROUGH.—Mr. George Frederick Young has issued an address to his constituents at Scarborough, some passages of which have excited the attention of journalists:—

If the altered position of the Government justifies rational hopes on the part of the friends of protection to British interests, it at the same time demands at their hands the exercise of qualities which may still severely try their patience and forbearance. The injuries inflicted by years of vicious and unjust legislation cannot be even mitigated in a moment, and never, perhaps, can be effectually remedied. But time must, at all events, be afforded to the most friendly Administration to frame and mature practical measures suited to the present political emergency. . . . We ask no monopoly—we covet no prohibition—we are not the advocates of any Utopian and impracticable reactionary policy—we seek not the re-enactment of the repealed Corn-laws, or even the restoration of the old Navigation-laws; we demand only a prudent revision and amendment of the present cruel and ruinous system. We have no wish to make bread dear to the poor man by excluding the productions of foreign soils. What we desire is, to give him cheap and abundant food by extending and improving the cultivation of the British soil, thus increasing the employment of the British labourer, instead of throwing the land of our native country out of cultivation, and driving our fellow-countrymen into poverty and exile by the substitution of cheap foreign for cheap home-grown corn. We desire to see our colonial possessions restored to prosperity, that they may become willing and valuable customers to our home manufacturers, which foreigners will never willingly permanently remain.

SHEFFIELD.—On Monday, the 29th ult., the Town Hall of Sheffield was densely crowded, in consequence of an announcement that George Hadfield, Esq., of Manchester, had been requested to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Sheffield, in conjunction with Joshua Toulmin, Smith, Esq. The requisition to Mr. Hadfield had been only two days preparing, and it contained the names of six ministers of religion, twenty-one members of the Town Council, and about 150 other electors. The Mayor occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Hadfield, as a gentleman born and bred in Sheffield, and to whom the town was under heavy obligations. The correspondence which had passed between Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Woistensholme, the secretary of the committee of electors, having been read, Mr. Hadfield delivered an address, explaining his views and opinions; at the conclusion of which a resolution, moved by Alderman Hooke, and seconded by Alderman Schofield, declaring Mr. Hadfield to be a fit and proper person to represent Sheffield, and recommending him to the next election, along with Mr. Toulmin Smith, was carried by an overwhelming majority. We subjoin a few extracts from Mr. Hadfield’s characteristic speech:—

It is computed that the country is at this present moment gaining from the repeal of the corn-laws, eighty or ninety millions a year. Every man amongst you must feel the benefit of this measure [hear, hear, and applause]. You hear a great deal of talk of the Manchester school. You have heard the bad names which have been given us by designing men. We have done for the country what no power on earth can undo. Look at your children’s trunks every morning, and then see if you can find in your hearts to speak reproachfully of the efforts of the Manchester men. . . .

He wished to give prominence to the necessity of joining with Free-trade one other important thing. He alluded to the ocean penny postage; to the advantage of communicating with all parts of the world for a penny. The result of the English penny postage had been that the circulation, which was once seventy-five millions per annum, is now, not quite, but very nearly 400,000,000 of letters. What has the country lost by that? Loss, why it is all gain, or nearly so. The gross income of the penny post-office has actually topped the old postage, and you can talk with all parts of the country for a penny [laughter]. Correspondence with your relations or business, and a thousand other things, are compressed in these 400,000,000 letters a year. It is important that you should have like facilities for communicating with all parts of the world.

I must now leave that to treat upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform. I was one of a delegation which was appointed in Manchester to wait upon Lord John Russell upon the subject of the bill lately introduced by his lordship, but he would not condescend to see us. Now, I am glad that he thinks a little

different upon the subject. If he had consented to hear me, he would have heard some truths from us Lancashire men that would have done him good upon that occasion. Now, with respect to Parliamentary Reform, I am for an extension of the suffrage to a large extent. In my view it is a matter of imperative necessity that the exercise of that suffrage should be protected by the ballot [hear, hear]. I am for shortening parliaments [cheers]. Gentlemen, the great fault of the bill lately introduced by my Lord John Russell—I am happy to say that adversary has been the means of improving him, and I trust that he may remain a little longer in it that he may learn better [laughter]—the great fault of that bill was, that it did not propose to extend the right of voting where the people live. It did not intend to extend the right of voting where property is. It does not intend, and more be the criterion for the vote. To show the absurdity of this bill, I may mention that there are five counties, of which Dorset is one, and I believe Essex is another. These five counties contain less people than Lancashire, and the assessable property is below the assessable property of Lancashire, and yet, by this new bill, they would continue to return 100 members, while Lancashire would return 22 [cheers, cheers].

Mr. Hadfield then spoke of the education question, and highly praised the Sunday-school system, as exhibited in Manchester. He said:—

I am bound to say, I am anxious all connexion between the Church and the State [hear, hear, and loud applause]. I declare here, as I have often declared elsewhere, as a Christian, a man, and a friend of the poor, I am opposed to all governmental interference, whether in religion or in education. I believe that no acquirement could be taken more detrimental to this country than intercession with one or the other. It is not because I am upon religion, but I see it as a religious man, and I take this stand before my country. I have the gratification to see that through the persevering efforts of the patriotic friends in London and elsewhere, the Roman Church is now entirely swept away. Civil and religious liberty I am friendly to all the world over. Excuse me for saying I do not like capital punishment. It is my firm conviction we are degrading our race by it [hear, hear]. I am persuaded that they do not stop crime; that it is far easier for a man to go to the gallows than to suffer in ignominy for years. There is no show more demonizing than the strangling of a man by the arm of law. It is an improper and an impolitic thing.

Mr. Hadfield concluded by saying:—

You may bring me out or not. I am not the ambitious man I am represented to be in some of your newspapers. If I have an ambition it is a laudable one—the power of doing good [cheers]. Bring me out or not; it is your pleasure. Put my name at the top of the poll or at the bottom. But one thing I will promise you, if we go into a struggle, that the principles I will enforce on this borough shall make the town of Sheffield never forget her lover and son, George Hadfield [loud cheers].

Mr. Toulmin Smith then delivered a very able address, full of sound constitutional principles, and deserving of quotation. We give one or two passages:—

Centralization in any form is protection and monopoly. The Public Health Act and Poor-law Act have both been supported in Parliament by those who are sought to be brought before you as Free-trade members, although the Public Health Act is not popular in Sheffield. But even in acts of that character there are daily introduced anti-free-trade clauses, when the people do not observe them, which clauses bring back protection. The clauses thus very frequently introduced by Lord John Russell, and sanctioned by his satellites, really do the very thing against which, in open day, they pretend to decide. Take, for example, the Public Health Act. In that you will find that all agricultural and other land has to pay only one-fourth of the rates paid by other kinds of property. This is an example which has another escaped public attention. This is one among many other insidious attempts to tax the people, to relieve the landed interests. These are questions of great importance to the industrial classes, and must be discussed in the House of Commons and brought before the people in order that they may thoroughly understand them.

My Lord Derby, the other day, sneered at democracy; and propounded his notion that it is in antagonism to the monarchy of England. I am one of those who do not think that sound, constitutional monarchy is in antagonism with the democracy of England. I hold that man not the best friend of sound constitutional monarchy who then holds up before the country the principles of monarchy and the principles of democracy as being in antagonism with each other [cheers]. But my Lord Derby is not the only one who has spoken the language of finality, which it befores freedom and the man of Sheffield to consider. There is another gentleman before the public, who has frequently spoken as liberally as he, and who, in speaking of a most remarkable class in this country, described them as “raving sectaries.” For myself, I feel it necessary to allude to this question, because I am not ashamed to own myself one of those very “raving sectaries” mentioned of. It is a very safe thing to sneer at “raving sectaries.” But the time was when it was not safe to be a “raving sectary.” My father was “screwing sectaries,” and died by that name; when, indeed, it required a man of metal to stand by it. Men were then the subject of much persecution for such opinions. The very fact of men of such opinions living in a country where there is an Established Church, shows they have an independence of mind, and will not acknowledge Parliamentary omnipotence in matters of religion [applause]. Such men it is that have maintained not only religious but political liberties. For the same independent spirit which secures Parliamentary independence in matters of religion has also secured a time of independence when their political liberties were attempted to be curtailed. I may allude to 1642 and 1648, when the liberties of the people would have perished, had not the Nonconformists stuck to them. Oliver Cromwell was a Nonconformist [cheers]. It was the Nonconformists of that day who maintained the liberties of England when others would have seen them crushed. In 1690, the eight was not the least remarkable when James II. attempted to put down the permission of the Nonconformists. But they were good men and true, and not to be led away with idle words. They looked at sound, fundamental principle, and would not accept the liberties offered on such terms.

Mr. Smith in conclusion gave a wholesome piece of advice:—

Remember that it is not by big cries that we shall ever gain the liberties of freemen, but by striving to understand what the principles are upon which the maintenance of those liberties depends, and by striving to make them generally understood.

At a meeting of electors convened by circular on Thursday last, at which about 300 were present, Mr. Alderman Dunn in the chair, a resolution requesting Mr. Roebuck to address the constituency at his earliest convenience was proposed. The Rev. H. G. Rhodes moved, and Mr. E. B. Scholefield seconded, an amendment to substitute Mr. Hadfield's name in the resolution for that of Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Scholefield said that in the course of a canvass for Mr. Hadfield, they had found the objections to Mr. Roebuck much greater than they had expected. Mr. Roebuck's conduct on the Catholic bill, on the marriage law, and his impudent language as to the Dissenters, had given a much offence. He had since qualified that language, but the man was not fit to be a Member who did not know how to use proper forms. Mr. Hadfield in politics was as liberal as Mr. Roebuck, while his private character was excellent. It might lead him to identify himself

again with Sheffield, and their charities would be greatly benefited by his liberality. Six of them had been canvassing for him, with such success that in one day they had obtained 300 votes [cheers]. The amendment was only supported by nine votes, and there was a general show of hands against it. It is expected that Mr. Roebuck will visit Sheffield this week. It appears from the *Sheffield Independent*, that Mr. Hadfield has since retired from the contest. On Thursday, his friends issued a placard announcing the formation of a distinct committee on his behalf. This led to expostulation and correspondence from Mr. Toulmin Smith's friends, the result of which was that Mr. Hadfield thought he had better decline to stand. From the tone of a letter from Mr. T. Smith, in reference to this subject, it seems doubtful whether he will persist in the contest.

SUBSWBURY.—The present member, Mr. E. H. Baldock, has issued an address stating his intention again to offer himself as a candidate on anti-Free-trade principles.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane, the present member for Bridport, and son-in-law of Mr. Drummond, the banker, is talked of as the Conservative candidate for Southampton; but there is little chance for him against Sir A. Cockburn and Mr. Willcox, the sitting members.

STAFFORD.—Mr. James Cook Evans, of the Oxford circuit, and a well-known Dissenter, was to meet the electors of this borough on Monday, to explain his political principles.

STOCKPORT.—If Mr. Head is defeated, it is likely to be through the division amongst the Methodists, as he has been a strong ally of the Conference party, and the Wesleyan Reformers are a strong body in Stockport.

TOWER HAMLETS.—There are now six candidates for the represtation of this borough. Sir W. Clay, and Mr. George Thompson, the present representatives; Mr. C. S. Butler, a resident magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant of the Hamlets; Mr. A. Eton S. Ayton; Mr. W. Coningham; and Mr. W. Newton, who has been brought forward by the ultra-Chartists to represent “the rights of labour.” Sir W. Clay, and Mr. Butler, are moderate Liberals of the Whig school; the other gentlemen all hold extreme Radical opinions. Mr. Coningham has not yet personally met the electors; but the other candidates have addressed meetings in different parts of the borough. It is stated that Mr. Hanbury declines to stand, and that a large number of Dissenters have received such satisfactory assurances from Mr. Clay, as to induce them to continue their support.

WALLINGFORD.—Mr. Blackstone, the faithful Protectionist, is to retire, for reasons not publicly stated, but understood to be local and personal. His friends bring forward Mr. Milner, Queen's counsel of the Chancery bar, as Conservative and Protectionist, but as an economist of public expenditure, and a law reformer. Mr. Alfred Morrison, son of the great London merchant, and of Basildon Park, Berks, whose interest in the borough has been nursed for some years, will come forward as a Liberal and Free-trader.

WILMS.—In this episcopal city, the sitting Tory member, who has held his seat for many years, has announced to his constituents his intention of retiring from Parliament. This has brought out Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, who has declared his determination to contest the seat on Liberal and Free-trade principles. Another Tory is talked of.

WINCHESTER.—Mr. Andrews, the popular mayor of Southampton, who resides at Winchester, is mentioned as a candidate in the Liberal interest for this city.

YORK.—Mr. Robert Pashley, of the Northern Circuit, offers himself as a candidate on the Liberal interest. He avows himself in favour of Free-trade, reform of Parliament, and re-adjustment of taxation; he also advocates the ballot, a large extension of the suffrage, and shorter parliaments; and avows his firm determination to adhere to the principles of civil and religious liberty. Mr. Milner, the Whig representative for York, has issued an address. Mr. Smyth, the other member, hitherto a Protectionist, has also issued an address, in which he states that Parliament ought to assist the agricultural interest, but that this assistance may be afforded without the re-imposition of a tax upon bread. Mr. Henry Vincent has also issued an address commencing as follows:—

When the news reached me of a public meeting of your body to decide upon the choice of two Liberal candidates to unite your suffrage at the forthcoming election, I at once resolved that no act of mine should disturb the harmony that ought to exist between the earnest and moderate sections of the Reform party at this crisis.

I have, however, just heard that an address has been issued to you by a gentleman who aspires to the high honour of representing you in Parliament. I trust, therefore, I shall not be deemed obtrusive when I declare that I again offer myself as a candidate for your independent and unbought suffrages.

At the last election I had the honour to receive eight hundred and sixty-one votes, and I am not conscious that I have done anything to forfeit the confidence you thus placed in me. His address goes on to state that he is in favour of perfect Free-trade, and Financial and Parliamentary Reform. “I shall vote for the proposition of Joseph Hume, as a handsome instalment of a debt long since due to the people.”

I am for perfect religious liberty. In the House of Commons I shall know nothing of the religious differences of my constituents. Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Dissenters, shall find me voting against all measures that would tax one man to maintain another man's religion, or that would per the law, which ought to be the protector of all, as the persecutor or inquisitor of any.

I am a member of the Peace Congress, and shall use my influence in favour of a policy that shall ultimately organize a permanent and universal peace. I shall vote against Militia Bills in every form, and against increasing the number of our armed men.

If, gentlemen, you still deem me worthy of your support, I am ready to serve you. Remember, I am one of the people; I have no aristocratic friends or connexions to enslave or corrupt me. If you elect me, I will faithfully do my duty, and you shall never have cause to regret that you have recorded your votes in my favour. I now await your verdict. If you call me forth I shall be ready to address you personally as the time for the election approaches.

It appears that at a public meeting recently held, a committee was appointed to recommend candidates. But before they had come to any decision, Mr. Pashley issued an address announcing himself as a candidate. On the following day appeared a bill, calling upon “the Radical electors not to commit themselves for or against any candidate, until after the public meeting, as the friends of Mr. Vincent are determined to bring that gentleman forward.” There is much excitement, as it is evident the old intrigues are at work to throw the city into the hands of a Tory and Whig, rather than see the Radicals and Moderates united for the return of two thorough Liberal candidates, chosen without their *imprimatur*.

SCOTLAND.

THE DISTRICT OF BURGH.—There are four candidates for this constituency—Mr. Wallack Harvey, of the Temple; Mr. Campbell, of New Inverawes; and Mr. Boyle, of Shewallin. The latter two are Derbyites. Mr. Crawford, jun., of Auchencly, from whose address we gave a quotation in our last, met the electors and non-electors on Wednesday at a crowded meeting. He professes a liberal creed, and in respect to the Church question said:—

In regard to Church and State, the more he thought of their connexion the more he was struck with anomalies. If a State Church must exist, of what persuasion would they like it? In England they had the Episcopalians the majority of the population. In this country they had the Kirk of Scotland (he was speaking blasphemously), but had they a majority? Carry the thing a little further. Go into Ireland; what would be the principle there? Here was the absurdity. He knew that, virtually the Queen was not the supreme head of the Church in Scotland; but practically she was, for her compilation attends the General Assembly. Carry the thing logically into Ireland, and what had they there? Why, the Queen at the head of the Roman Catholic religion [laughter]. Now, these anomalies he could not get over. If the supremacy of her Majesty was to depend on the majority of a Church, then in Scotland, taking in all the Presbyterian denominations, the Church of Scotland should not be the Established Church.

He was not favourable to the ballot, but if the electors thought it would be the best mode of ensuring their independence, he would have no objection to give the thing a trial. A resolution in his favour was carried.

EDINBURGH.—A considerable part of the Liberal constituency of Edinburgh are anxious to start the Lord Provost, Mr. Duncan McLaren, as a candidate; and that gentleman will not, it is understood, decline the honour, should a requisition, adequately signed, be presented to him. Mr. McLaren's opinions are thoroughly liberal, and he will receive the full support of the Free Church and Dissenting interest should he stand.

INVERNESS BURGH.—Mr. B. Hartley Kennedy, a Dissenter, has issued an address to the electors of the Inverness Burghs.

NORTHERN BURGH.—Sir Culling Bardley Bardley had been solicited by some of the electors of Wick to contest the representation of the Northern Burghs with Mr. Losh.

PALSY.—Mr. Arch. Hastings has received notice to quit. At a meeting of the electors, on Friday night, it was resolved—

That at next election for a member of Parliament for the town, this meeting is desirous that another candidate should be invited, whose sentiments are more in accordance with the opinions of the Liberal electors of the burgh.

PARK.—Mr. Gilpin's committee and friends met in the Guildhall on Monday evening week. About 100 electors were present—Councillor Barnes in the chair. The results of the canvass were reported, and appeared highly satisfactory to the meeting. After an address from Mr. Gilpin, and remarks by Dr. Barnes and other members of the committee, the meeting closed about ten o'clock. It was stated that Mr. Gilpin's (who has returned to London) prospects of success were excellent. The Conservative party have held a meeting, and adopted a resolution to the effect—

That the Conservative party shall, collectively and individually, refrain from pledging themselves, to any extent, to support either of the candidates now in the field (Mr. Gilpin or Mr. Kinnaird), in the prospect that a Conservative candidate may shortly present himself for their suffrages; and should no such candidate occur, that another meeting be held on the eve of the election, to decide on the course to be then followed.

IRELAND.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—The following address has appeared:—

TO THE CATHOLIC ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Gentlemen.—The present members for your county are beginning a new canvass. What are their claims to your support? They have supported every measure against your religion. They voted on every division for the atrocious Explosives Bill. They resisted every attempt to mitigate it. They joined themselves to the hosts, whose violence went so far even for Lord John Russell. They voted for the clause which enables every common informer to institute proceedings against your bishops. They voted that your bishops should be banished from these kingdoms for acting in their episcopal character. They refused to allow them to act, even in matters purely spiritual. Catholic electors of the county of Dublin, these men are about to canvass you because they well know that you are strong enough to turn them both out, and to return two members who will possess your confidence. You will answer them, that you keep your votes for two candidates whom a Catholic may support without dishonour or inconsistency.

By order,

HENRY WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Secretary.
Catholic Defence Association, 15, Rutland-square,
East Dublin, March 21.

DUNDALK.—The retirement of Mr. Torrens McCullagh, a Liberal Protestant, from the borough of Dundalk, may be regarded as an indication of the purely “exclusive” system which is to be put in practice at the day of general reckoning.

ENNA.—The electors of Enniscorthy have met and



passed a vote of total want of confidence in their present representative, the O'Gorman Mahon. A requisition has been forwarded to Sir Coleman O'Loughlin to stand for the borough.

GALWAY COUNTY.—Mr. T. A. Bellew, son of Sir M. D. Bellew, has issued an address, declaring his determination to "oppose any Government that will not bring forward as a Cabinet measure the appropriation of the Church temporalities to their primitive purposes." He is in favour of "Liberal grants to be applied to separate Catholic education," and of a fair measure of tenant right; and he urges the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

KILDARE COUNTY.—A not insignificant symptom of the nature of the ensuing campaign, and of the weapons by which it is to be fought, is the fact that the Marquis of Kildare, the son and heir of Ireland's "only Duke," has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Kildare county, and that Mr. O'Conor Henchy, a Roman Catholic gentleman, has offered his services, in conjunction with his co-religionist, Mr. Cogan, as the advocate of all such measures as have received the sanction of Primate Cullen and the Catholic Defence Association.

KILKENNY.—The electors of the county of Kilkenny have decided upon dispensing with the future services of Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler, and a requisition has been published, inviting Mr. John Greene, one of the present members, and Mr. Serjeant Shee, of the English bar, to become candidates. Mr. Shee has addressed the electors. His principles, which are well known in this country, are those of Tenant-right, Free-trade, Anti-state-church endowment, and anti-Ecclesiastical Titles Act. There can be very little doubt of his success.

NEW ROSS.—There is a reasonable chance of "Young Ireland" being represented in the next Parliament in the person of Mr. Gavan Duffy, of the *Nation* newspaper. Mr. Duffy is now actively engaged in his canvass, and out of a meagre constituency of 160 he has received promises of support from sixty electors. The priests, "moral and physical force" advocates alike, are almost to a man pledged to the "master spirit of the Nation," and some influential Protestants are reported as having interested themselves to secure his return. Sir Thomas Redington, Lord Clarendon's late Under-Secretary, is to be Mr. Duffy's opponent. The whole of the Roman Catholic press of Ireland is now joined in full cry against Sir Thomas Redington, to hunt him out of Mr. Duffy's way, in New Ross. The *Tablet*, in its characteristic style, denounces him in a furious article as "the slave of Pontius Pilate!"

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The Hon. Thomas Vesey (Peelite) retires from the representation of Queen's County. Sir Charles Coote, Bart., has declared his intention of again coming forward. Mr. P. I. Osler and Mr. John Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, are named as candidates by the Catholic Defence Association.

WESTMEATH.—A "sharp contest" is promised for the county of Westmeath, between Sir Richard Levinge, a Liberal Conservative, and the Hon. G. Mostyn, son of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, "an *élève* and particular favourite of Cardinal Wiseman," having been educated at Oscot and just returned from Rome, at the age of twenty-two.

INTERFERENCE OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The "Lord Bishop" of Killaloe (Dr. Vaughan) has addressed a circular letter to his clergy in Clare, Tipperary, and King's County, pointing out the course they should adopt in reference to the approaching elections. They are to induce the electors, by "every legitimate means," of course, "to vote honestly and conscientiously, and to endeavour to prevent, if possible, more injury and oppression to their country and religion."

MURDER OF A GIRL AT BROMLEY.—On Thursday, an adjourned inquest on the body of T. A. Smith, a girl of fourteen years of age, found in the river Lee, was resumed at the Fisherman's Boat, Bromley, before Mr. Baker, when it appeared from the evidence of the witnesses, and more particularly from the evidence of Mr. H. V. Garman, surgeon, of Bow-road, who assisted in the post-mortem examination of the deceased, that death had resulted from brutal violence and drowning, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against some person or persons unknown. The coroner said the verdict, which was a very proper one, he should communicate to the Secretary of State, with a report of the evidence, and he had no doubt steps would be taken to discover the perpetrator of the crime.

MORE PARENTAL CRUELTY.—Some excitement has been caused in Southampton in consequence of a man and woman, named Rowe, having been accused of starving the child of the former to death. Their house, which is situated in James-street, had been beset by a disorderly mob, who have broken every window in it, and have maltreated the man and woman whenever they made their appearance. The neighbours have long noticed that the mother-in-law treated the child with great brutality; but it appears the proximate cause of death was a want of nourishment. The woman has two children of her own, which she does not appear to have ill-used. What makes the populace more than usually indignant is the fact that both Rowe and his wife have made great professions of religion.

The Messrs. Osler, of Birmingham, have sent to Egypt, by order of the Viceroy, two pairs of crystal glass candelabra, ten feet high. The Viceroy is so delighted with them that he has sent them to the tomb of the Prophet at Medina.

SCENES AT THE MONMOUTH ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the united boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, took place on Thursday, at the Town Hall, Monmouth. The vacancy was one of the results of the unfortunate failure of the Welsh banks, in which the late member, Mr. Blewitt, had an interest, and which called for his resignation of the seat. The prospect of an early vacancy called two candidates into the field more than three months since, and although the probability of an early dissolution of Parliament led to the expectation that there would be no election until that event, both the opposing candidates, Mr. Crawshay Bailey and Mr. Lindsay, actively canvassed the electors, and the contest was looked forward to with considerable interest. The proceedings on Thursday were of the most boisterous character. Each party in its turn did its best to render all that was said by the other inaudible. After the usual preliminaries, Samuel Homfray, Esq., of Tredegar, proposed Crawshay Bailey, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the united boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk in Parliament. Alex. Rolls, Esq., seconded the nomination. Jas. Brown, Esq., of the Ebbw Vale Company, proposed Mr. W. S. Lindsay, of London. The nomination was seconded by the Rev. W. Allen, Baptist minister. Both candidates then proceeded to deliver addresses, which the incessant noise rendered nearly inaudible. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Bailey.

The polling took place on Friday, with the following results:—

	Bailey.	Lindsay.
Monmouth	200	72
Newport	493	438
Usk	78	24
Total	771	534
Majority for Bailey	237	

The turbulence and drunkenness throughout the day was unparalleled in the memory of the oldest elector. Mr. Lindsay, the unsuccessful candidate, has described the scenes in a letter to the *Daily News*. After premising that he had determined to incur none but "legitimate" expenses, viz., printing and advertising, and a share of the polling booths, he proceeds:—

Everything seemed in our favour till the night before the election, when our committee made their last rounds. Many voters who had promised could not then be found; they were either out of town or stowed away in some mysterious place. The morning came. The colour of the Conservatives was blue; that of the Liberals red. Polling commenced at eight o'clock. A whole street of small voters, who had distinctly promised to vote for the Liberal cause, had, before 10 a.m., polled for the blues, and various others, who declared they would stick to their colours and vote in accordance with their conscience after 2 p.m., unless they got upwards of £20 per head, polled for blues by half-past nine a.m. Votes appeared to be dear in the morning, but, contrary to the usual custom, and when it was found the red party would not buy, their market value fell in the afternoon, for at 1 p.m. an express arrived offering me the votes of 100 'free and independent electors' for 20s. a head, and at half-past two other four very respectfully offered themselves for half-a-crown each; and when this was declined, they were willing to support Free-trade for the low charge of 3d. each, the value of a pint of beer. While all this was going on, the scene in the town was perfectly indescribable. Windows were smashed, houses gutted, carriages overturned, reds trampled upon by blues, and blues, in their turn, trampled upon by reds. Noses were bleeding, eyes blackened, heads cut, and ribs and limbs broken. Barrels of beer were rolled into blue houses, and red and blue vagabonds were rolling and fighting over them. Yells of "Bailey for ever," and "Lindsay for ever," rent the air, leading to the most desperate fights. Many lives would have been lost had it not been for the most admirable management of a body of the Glamorgan county police, who were often obliged to clear the way with drawn sabres. The town was full of athletic men from the hills, of determined characters, and for what purpose they were sent there you may imagine. One important fact reached me, and to his shame be it said, that a county magistrate, nephew of my opponent, brought by special train 600 to 700 miners from his works, armed with sticks, bludgeons, and life-preservers, and lodged them, at eight a.m., in a large inn, named the Parrot. These men, as the peaceable Liberals came to the poll, assaulted them, and drove them away. This naturally exasperated the town-people, who were chiefly Liberals, that they in turn attacked the inn, drove these fellows, *en masse*, from it, tore down the doors, forced out the windows, and so dismantled the house, that when I passed it this morning, there was nothing but the bare walls, and a tattered blue flag visible. This was the commencement of the many disgraceful scenes which followed, and which prevented a great number of our staunch but peaceable supporters, who could not be bought, from recording their votes, so that there were 262 who did not poll. Can this be called an election?

In a letter to another journal (the *Times*), Mr. Lindsay adds:—

The general election is at hand. Now, sir, are such scenes, which moralize and disgrace common humanity, to be allowed to continue in this enlightened kingdom? I have visited the four quarters of the world, and I give you my word that I never, during the most exciting events, saw in any country anything nearly equal to what I saw yesterday in Newport, under the direction of Conservatives belonging to the higher classes. I am prepared to prove, by abundance of the most convincing evidence, that these miners, in the service of my opponent and his supporters, were brought to town with his knowledge and at his expense; that a whole street of voters, who had promised in favour of the red, most mysteriously voted for the blue; that electors who had resolved not to vote for the blues under £20 each did vote for them; that 100 votes were offered to me at £1 per head; that about half-past two o'clock four voters

offered themselves at 2s. 6d. each; that ten voters, who had demanded £10 each, were kept at the head-quarters of the Conservatives till it was found they were not wanted, and then let free, too late to vote with the Liberals; that people in the service of the blues were intimidated; that others were packed in houses all night and sent in a state of beastly intoxication to the poll; and that very many peaceable Reformers feared to leave their homes. All these are facts beyond dispute, with many others which I shall be prepared to prove at the proper time. It is for the Legislature to look to it! The Liberal interest, and the cause of freedom and progress, are for the moment defeated; but I wish the country to know the reason why. To me, personally, it is a matter of little consideration. It has cost me about ten days' loss of time and the legitimate expenses, which were insignificant in amount; but, had it cost me £1,000, I would have willingly paid it to expose a system which must be put down. The town, when I left it this morning, seemed as if in mourning. The people feel that they have been debased and degraded, and have lost the freedom of their boroughs; and, I doubt not, no men regret it more than those who, in a dark and delirious hour, sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, some of whom, with tears in their eyes, accompanied the vast crowd who followed me to the train, and joined in the parting cheer when I left.

It is due to the noble-minded committee who, without fee or reward, devoted days and nights to the good cause of liberty, and to the 600 true men (and I am surprised that so many voted for me under the circumstances) who were above price, and who defied intimidation, that I should here publicly, and in the name of the great cause of which I was but a very humble representative, offer them my hearty thanks for their warm support.

OUR LITTLE WARS.

From papers which left Bombay on the 3rd of March, it appears probable that the war with Burma has been reluctantly resolved upon by Lord Dalhousie, but prepared for on a scale of disproportionate magnitude. Commodore Lambert had been back from Calcutta with terms prepared by the Governor-General of India, viz., to return the ship of war taken possession of, on payment of the £900 originally asked. The reply was one of insult, sent contemptuously by a dirty fisherman in a dirty canoe; and our ships were fired upon by the batteries—one of the crew of the "Fox" being killed. Commodore Lambert destroyed some of the batteries, and hastened home for further orders. Those orders were instantly given. Twelve thousand troops were to be transported instantly, in twelve steamers, from Calcutta and Madras to the mouth of the Irrawaddy. The preparations for this work were made with astonishing rapidity. The Bombay steamers put to sea in four days after they received their orders; and the probability is that by this time the British force is already in occupation of Rangoon, and preparing to ascend the Irrawaddy against Ava itself.

The "Urinoe" brings news from the seat of war in South Africa up to the 3rd of February. A letter from Tywanic camp says:—

There appears at present but little prospect of the Kaffirs really wanting peace, although from the hills they are continually calling on us to go away, that they are tired of war. We were out on a three days' patrol, destroyed a great many gardens, and shot a few Kaffirs; but the enemy was not in sufficient force to make any great resistance; a few long shots only were fired at us. The Kat River Levy had two engagements; in the first they knocked over six, and in the second fourteen Kaffirs, and captured twenty head of cattle and twenty horses; they had one killed and several wounded. Colonel Michel's division has also been engaged; they killed three Kaffirs, and got one officer and one man severely wounded of the 6th Regiment, Lieut. Armistage. The Kaffirs are trekking in large numbers towards the Katherg. Colonel Michel's brigade has joined the first division.

We extract the following from the *Graham's Town Journal* of Feb. 3rd:—

An express reached town last evening, by which we learn that the Kaffirs have assembled in very considerable force along the whole Amatola range, from Gaika's Kop above Chumie to the eastern portion of the range, having very large herds of cattle, and apparently in very great force down the Tepoqua, towards Port Cox.

It is stated that the commander of the rebels came down yesterday to say he wanted to talk, but obtained no encouragement. The Hogback range was cleared on the 28th without difficulty, but Captain Fisher, who had been detached with 450 of the Kat River levies, had a very sharp engagement with about 1,500 of the Kaffirs, with whom were about 400 rebels. He beat them off, shot twenty Kaffirs, and captured a small lot of cattle, but had a struggle to get through. The troops had been employed, it is said, during the whole of the afternoon, in cutting a good road for the guns into the Amatola Basin—a work of immense importance, and which will foil the enemy more than anything. An attack would commence at daylight on the 29th. It is said that a reinforcement of 2,000 men had joined Macane in Water Kloof. The preparations made back by the Kaffirs and Bontebots, who are acting in concert, do not hold out any prospect of the Governor's terms leading to peace.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.—Abel Ovans, and Eliza Dore, each aged 22, have been convicted of the murder, at Newport, of their female infant. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against both prisoners, and a recommendation of the woman to mercy. The Judge said that the recommendation should be forwarded to the proper quarter, but he could not hold out the slightest hope that it would be attended with success.

The sightseers who visit the New Houses of Parliament are informed that the orders issued by the Lord Great Chamberlain now admit not only to the House of Peers, but to the Central Hall, St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster Hall, the Royal Gallery, the Victoria Tower, and the Royal Staircase.

EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

The French Corps Législatif met yesterday week for despatch of business, under the Presidency of M. Billault, who opened the session by reading the following joint letter from the non-juring democratic deputies :—

M. le Président.—The electors of Paris and Lyons sought us in our retreat, or in our exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would serve as a protest against the destruction of public liberties, and the rigours of despotism. But we do not admit that they meant to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to the point of repairing the violation of rights. We repudiate the immoral doctrine of silence, or of mental reservation ; and we refuse to take the oath required on admission to the Legislative Corps. We pray you, M. le Président, to be so good as to communicate to the Assembly this declaration.—(Signed)—CAVAGNAC, CARNOT, HENON.—Paris, March 29, 1852.

The reading of this spirited declaration produced a great sensation. The address that followed from M. Billault fell comparatively flat upon the ear of the Chamber. It was as follows :—

Messieurs and dear Colleagues,—Our presence in this place marks a new era for us and for the country. Saved from most terrible eventualities by a hand whose calm energy is slow in thought (*mediter lenteum*) and rapid in action, France looks upon her chief with a confidence which is unprecedented in history. By a vote whose astonishing (*éclatant*) numbers stand unparalleled, she has asked at his hands strong and protective institutions, which will restore her security and her greatness. Placed under the invocation of the great principles of 1789, fortified by that governmental spirit which marked by the Consulate, these institutions have received an evident consecration by the *scrutin* by which we are elected—ours is the duty to infuse into them practical life. That is the commencement of our mission ; and that mission, whatever may be said of it, is certainly not altogether without grandeur and authority. We shall not, indeed, see the Legislature surrounded by parties, which incessantly hold the Ministry in check, compelling it to concentrate all its forces upon its own preservation and defence, and by so doing not frequently enervating the power of the Senate. Whenever, as Ministers or Deputies, we may employ these Parliamentary tactics, it is to business now that we shall be obliged to consecrate them—serious and practical business. That is our part in the constitution. It consists in voting the taxes, the discussion of the budget and of the laws. It implies not merely the right of deliberating freely and publicly, of adopting or rejecting, but also that of amendment, no longer, undoubtedly, with the same facility of improvisation against which previous Assemblies vainly endeavoured to defend themselves, but with a degree of maturity which can only prove fatal to Utopian projects. In such functions there is, believe me, a great and real power, if we use it, as I am certain we shall, seriously, without reservation, with loyal fidelity to the electoral sentiments which have sent us here. This power will constitute in our new Government one of those active forces which are the most usefully efficacious. It is in order to proceed with you on this patriotic path, that the Chief of the State has called me to the honour of presiding over you. Grant me, my dear colleagues, as much goodwill as I offer you devotion, and, being all united in the holy love of our country, let us give to the world no longer the spectacle of an assembly of impassioned men, continually agitated, but of a veritable Assembly of Legislation, calmly and gravely as the law itself, enacting statutes upon the great interests which are submitted to us.

In the Senate, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte—whose likeness to the Emperor strongly impressed the spectators on the previous day, as Jerome was standing by his nephew—opened the sittings with an address, of which the following are the principal passages :—

Asserting his high respect for universal suffrage, he declared that it had inaugurated a new and fruitful (*féconde*) era. He took a retrospective view of the past, and stated that the *régime* of the Empire was so powerfully constituted that its overthrow could only be brought about by a general coalition of the European Powers, which in their turn were aided by treachery. He spoke next of the *coup d'état* of 1851, and explained it by the *prétise* of the name of Napoleon, which name, according to his ideas, is the personification of order and liberty at home, of independence, of national dignity, and of greatness abroad. The act of the 20th of December sprang from respect for the only sovereign—the people—and for the advantage of the people alone was it consummated. Mons. Jerome Bonaparte declared, further, that the period of the Dictatorship had now reached its termination, and he pointed out that the Constitution was open to improvements. It contained but a limited number of principles, which sprang from the various institutions of France. He next pointed out the duties of the Senate. That Assembly was not called upon to make the laws; its character, influence, and functions, were essentially conservative and moderating. Nevertheless, that Assembly possessed a right of proposing draughts of laws of great national interest. He exhorted the members of the Senate to show *energy*, and he laid great stress upon that word, but he exhorted them also to moderation and clemency. (It is presumed that these words refer to a demand for an amnesty of which it is supposed that it is to be preferred by the Senate.) The Marshal Jerome concluded his speech by stating that he believed his political career was terminated, but when the President appealed to his patriotism and his devotion, and that, too, after so many years of exile and of vicissitudes, and when Providence seemed to decree that he, the last of the Senators of the Empire, should be the first among the Senators of the new reign (*régime*), he had felt happy to accept the place, and to be, as it were, the connecting link which chains the past to the present.

It was decided in the Council of Ministers on Wednesday that the salaries conferred upon senators should be irrevocable; that the President should have the right, in the first instance, to determine the amount to be granted to each senator, provided it did not exceed 30,000f.; and that the salary granted could not be diminished; but, if inferior to 30,000f.,

that it could be augmented till it reached that sum,—that being the utmost amount allowed by the Constitution.

An extraordinary sitting of the Senate took place at one o'clock on Thursday. This meeting was called in consequence of a decision come to by the Council of Ministers on the subject of the dotation of the President of the Republic. The Cabinet determined that the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the Senate should take the initiative in bringing forward a proposition on that subject; and these personages, on being consulted, not only agreed to do so, but, on a hint thrown out by the Ministers, agreed that the amount of dotation to be proposed should be twelve millions of francs. One of the Vice-Presidents expressed an opinion that nine millions would be a sufficient dotation; but, the Ministers having declared their determination to have the larger sum, he did not persist. Accordingly, the *Moniteur* of the next day published the following extract from the minutes of the Senate's sittings of April 1 :—

Art. 1. In execution of Art. 15 of the Constitution, a sum of twelve millions of francs is allowed annually, from January 1, 1852, to the Prince-President of the Republic.

Art. 2. The national palaces, mentioned in the decree of March 27, 1852, the furniture, the gardens, and the parks, which are dependent thereon, are appropriated to the habitation and use of the Prince-President. The inventory of the furniture, previously drawn up in virtue of the laws and regulations, shall be verified, at the expense of the State, at the period of his entering into possession. The Prince-President shall enjoy exclusively the right of shooting and hunting in the woods of Versailles, and in the forests of Fontainebleau, Compiègne, Marly, and St. Germain.

Art. 3. The State, continuing to receive the revenues and produce of the forests, remains charged with their administration, as well as with the keeping-up of the national palaces, and their dependencies.

Given at the Palace of the Senate, on the 1st day of April,

MESNARD, President.

GEN. REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, CAMBARES, BARON DE LACROSSE, Secretaries.

Thus Louis Napoleon, who had the other day the face to assert that he was "doing all for France, nothing for himself," has become possessed of all the royal palaces and their furniture, while the expense of maintaining them is laid on the nation. The palaces alluded to are the Tuilleries, Louvre, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, Versailles, Trianon, St. Cloud, Meudon, the Elysée, and Palace of Pau. The crown diamonds remain in the hands of the State until fresh orders, but it is supposed that the favour has been only reserved in order to leave the Senate a margin for offering a fresh proof of its devotion on the eventuality of the President's marriage, or, which is of nearer probability, his elevation to the imperial throne. The President fingered, on Friday, the first quarterly three millions of his new allowance.

The following is a literal translation of the official report of the sitting of the *Corps Législatif*, on Wednesday. It may serve as a model of Parliamentary reporting upon the new system :—

Corps Législatif.—M. Billault in the chair.—Summary of the sitting of March 31. Sitting opened at three o'clock. Minutes of the last sitting read, and adopted. Verification of powers. Reports from the different bureaux upon the election for [places named]. Admission of the different deputies elected for those departments.

The Legislative Corps, on Thursday, continued the examination of the election returns from the different Departments. Only one return was contested—namely, that of M. St. Hermine (Vendée). One deputy represented, that in the election of the Pas-de-Calais the tickets distributed by agents of the Government were so transparent that all the voters who made use of them were virtually deprived of the privilege of the secrecy of their vote. (The fact is altogether sunk in the *procès verbal*).—The President informed the Corps that the subject on the order of the day was, whether the Deputies should, in their ordinary sittings, wear their official costume or not? The Assembly resolved itself into a secret committee on the subject. M. Billault deemed the official costume obligatory on the members. A very small number of members supported his proposition, the great majority resolving that the Deputies should be at liberty to wear the official costume, or plain clothes, just as suited their fancy.

The first bill submitted to the Legislative Corps is on the penitentiary system. All persons condemned to *peines infamantes* will incur deportation *ipso facto*.

In the sitting of Friday, the new Coinage Bill was read by the President. It adopts the principle of reducing the copper décimes or penny from 20 to 10 grammes. A smart debate took place with regard to the election of M. de St. Hermine, the validity of which was contested by MM. Bouhier de l'Ecluse and de Kerdrel, the two leading Legitimists of the Chamber, who have nevertheless taken the oath of fidelity to the President. The election was finally ratified, and M. de l'Hermine admitted as deputy.

On Thursday, Louis Napoleon repaired to the Palais d'Orsay, where the sittings of the Council of State are held, in order to receive the oaths of that body. Each councillor, in alphabetic order, responded to the call of his name by saying, "Je le jure," and extending his arm. The President addressed to the Council the following speech :—

Members of the Council of State.—I regretted, before the Constitution was in vigour, not to be able to preside over you, for you well know that I regard it as one of my first prerogatives to be the President of this select body. Happily, I have been replaced by the distinguished statesman who has passed with me through times of great difficulty, and who has acquired a just celebrity by the talent and the courage of which he has

always given proof in the defence of the great principles on which our society reposes. Now that the Constitution is in vigour, I wish myself to receive your oath, for everything which can draw closer the bonds which unite us is precious to me. Henceforward I shall frequently come amongst you, happy to communicate my ideas freely to you, and to receive in return your opinions and your advice—for do not forget that each of you, by his attributions, participates in the duty of Minister and Legislator, and we are all responsible towards the French people for the utility of the labours to which we devote ourselves.

It has been decided that the Council shall sit all the year, with the exception of the two months' vacation, during which a committee will be appointed to transact the necessary business.

To compensate for the sort of independence which would be given to the Senate by the irrevocability of their salaries, it has been decided in Council that the President shall have the faculty of gradually increasing the salaries of senators from 10,000 up to 30,000 francs; so that the Prince will begin by an instalment of favour, and administer fresh encouragement in proportion to the good behaviour of his pensioners.

After an uninterrupted silence of four months, the name of M. Emile Girardin has reappeared in *La Presse*, of which he again announces himself as the principal editor and director. It may, from this circumstance, fairly be concluded, that having been allowed to return to Paris on family matters, he is not any longer to be disturbed. Having shown the difficulties to be encountered by a journalist, he nevertheless concludes that he may without danger enter on his renewed enterprise; for as conspiracy could only serve the purposes of a monarchical restoration, to which he is opposed, he will faithfully serve a Republic that, resting on the basis of universal suffrage, must lead to future liberty.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contained a decree ordering the construction of an edifice on the same plan as the Crystal Palace in the great square of the Champs Elysées, for the reception of the National Exhibition, and capable of serving for public ceremonial and for civic and military fêtes.

On the 28th ult., the canton of Neufchâtel proceeded to the re-election of its Grand Council, or Chamber. The partisans of the King of Prussia made a great effort, but only returned fourteen members out of eighty-eight, and in the town of Neufchâtel, their head quarters, failed to carry the election of one of their candidates.

The little Catholic canton of Uri reflects the strife of Church and State which is troubling Bavaria and the Prussian Rhine provinces. The Government has decreed that no money shall be levied on the inhabitants on account of the Jubilee; while the episcopal commissioner, braving the law, makes the grant of the indulgence conditional on the payment of a fee.

The Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, mother of the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and sister of the late Queen Dowager of England, died very suddenly at 2 p.m. on Saturday last, at Weimar.

The Prince de Canino has been simultaneously recalled by the French Government, and ordered by the Pope to quit the Papal States. His arrival at Civita Vecchia caused so great a sensation, that it was believed if he went to Rome a serious disturbance would ensue; the Pope is said to have declared that if the Prince came in at one end of Rome, he would go out at the other. The Prince had given overt offence by visiting Mazzini's mother at Genoa.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Emancipation* of Brussels, says:—"The physicians of the Czar have just prescribed for him the waters of Schwabach, in the Grand Duchy of Nassau, only a few leagues from the French frontier. Thus, before a month is over, and during a part of the summer, the Imperial Court of Russia will be established there. In crossing through Germany, the Czar proposes to visit the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, and perhaps will go as far as Munich."

A locomotive is now at work daily on the Bombay railway, and crowds of natives assemble to gaze and wonder at the "Ag Ghazee," or "fire-chariot," as they have christened it.

Sir John Grey, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, who left home to assume that important post in a tropical climate, at the age of seventy-two, had a stroke of paralysis in the latter end of February, and is on his way to England. The Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Sir Richard Armstrong, is expected to follow him very shortly.

The progress of Tien-tch, the Chinese rebel chief, appears by the last accounts to be decided and unquestionable; his proclamations and bulletins of victories are openly shown in Canton. The governor of the Canton province is besieged in one of his own towns, and the imperial forces have been signally defeated. The only hope of the Mantchoo dynasty lies in the chance of dissension among the rebel leaders.

The United States Senate have voted 4,500 dollars for Kosouth's expenses while at Washington. A carping correspondent remarks that this is at the rate of 120,000 dollars a year, and the President has but 25,000.

By letters received from Port Victoria, Vancouver's Island, dated the 10th of January, it appears that gold of great purity has been discovered at Queen Charlotte's Island. Several vessels have recently returned from Queen Charlotte's Island, the severity of the winter not permitting mining operations. Gold has been discovered there in great abundance, and it is expected that in the course of the spring the mines will prove richer than California.

The Legislature of Jamaica was prorogued by the

Governor on the 26th of February, when his Excellency entered into a lengthy explanation of his reason for disallowing the Loan Bills, which had again passed the other two branches of the Legislature; adding, that he had received a despatch from the Secretary of State expressing general concurrence in the objections, and approval of the course pursued by his Excellency. The speech evinces his Excellency's impression as to the declining fortunes of the island. The question of sending home delegates to represent the state of the country in England was being agitated, and subscriptions for the purpose were being raised. The Assembly had appointed Messrs. Thomson, Girod, and W. Smith, but afterwards Messrs. Jackson, Franklin, and Vickars—the latter a black man—were added to the delegation, in consequence of which the three first-named gentlemen withdrew. Mr. Girod had stated, through the columns of the *Standard*, that he and the other two gentlemen would be quite willing to associate with any other black man who possessed the necessary qualifications for the important trust of a delegate, but that they would not associate with Mr. Vickars.

In opening the Combined Court of British Guiana, Governor Barkly announced that the ordinary revenue for the current year had considerably exceeded the expenditure of the colony, notwithstanding extensive reductions in the tariff sanctioned last year. The *Demerara Royal Gazette* announces the arrival of the bark "Lord George Bentinck" and the "Soubahdar," with nearly 600 Coolies from Calcutta. It was understood that eleven vessels had been engaged on account of the colony for the conveyance of Coolie immigrants, and that the number to arrive from India in the present season will be from 2,500 to 3,000. Messrs. Hyde and Hodge had made proposals to the governor to establish a depot on the Kroo coast of Africa for the supply of immigrants to the colony, provided the bounty were raised to £7 a head.

An awful calamity has befallen the inhabitants of the town of Gustavia, in the Island of Bartholomew; nearly the whole of the town was destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants had only time to escape on board the ships in the harbour with a few garments hastily saved. Some incendiary fires had occurred in the plantations at Barbadoes.

In St. Lucia petitions were being prepared by the leading proprietors of the island, praying that a stop may be put to further reductions in the duty on sugar, the production of slave-labour.

MR. BAINES, M.P., AND THE POOR-LAW BOARD'S REPORTS.—If the slightest faith is to be attached to the confident assurances of the evening organ of the Government, the last of the "cooked" returns has just appeared, in the shape of the "Fourth Annual Report of the Poor-law Board," which comes down to the termination of 1851. The Fifth Report, for the current year, will—if Lord Derby can rub on so long—be prepared under the inspection of the new President of the Board, who will at all events remain long enough in office to detect the alleged mal-practices of his predecessors, and to hold them up to merited indignation and reproof. We are not aware whether Sir John Trollope really intends to try his hand at "uncooking"; but he will have ample cause for self-congratulation, besides deserving well of his country, if, on his voluntary or compelled retirement, he carries with him the same high character for industry, capacity, courtesy, candour, and scrupulous accuracy of statement, which has been acquired in the management of the same department by Mr. Baines. This gentleman's unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity justifies us in placing the most implicit reliance in every document authenticated by his signature; and we have consequently no hesitation in calling attention to the Report before us, as another irrefragable proof of the rapidly improving condition of the labouring classes under Free-trade. It is dated December 31st, 1851, and, consequently, it does not comprise the last three months.—*Morning Chronicle*.

EXPLOSION OF A GROCER'S SHOP.—The house of Mr. Alletson, grocer, at Halifax, has been blown almost to ruins by an explosion of gunpowder. Immediately after the accident, one of the shopmen, named Jonas Hey, presented himself at the window of the third story above the shop, with his face and hands blackened and the skin hanging down, a frightful object. He would have precipitated himself to the ground had not prompt assistance been rendered him. It then became known that the premises were on fire, and that, in addition to the powder which had exploded, it was found that there were four full barrels of blasting powder, weighing in the gross 119 lb., and 86 lb. weight of gunpowder in packets and canisters, in the house. Incredible as it may seem, the rooms where this destructive material was stored, were also employed for the storage of lucifer matches and of the blasting fuses! The young man Hey states that there were in the room two open casks of powder; one had not long been opened; from the other he had just emptied the remaining powder into a canister, which would hold three or four pounds. There were, he says, plenty of loose lucifer matches lying on the floor; and also loose powder. He struck one of the lucifer matches accidentally with his foot; it immediately ignited, and set fire to the powder on the floor. He made away, and was thrown down two or three times before he could reach the front window, from which he was rescued.

A petition has been sent to the Maine Legislature praying that the use of tobacco may be prohibited in that State.—One hundred clergymen in Pittsburgh have signed a petition to the Legislature, praying for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).

ANY one who takes up the CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW thinking to find in it facts and opinions bearing on the great questions which divide and distract the Establishment will assuredly be disappointed. Our grey-covered contemporary represents the orthodox section, whose policy it is to let things alone, and say as little about disagreeable things as possible; and so, either ignoring certain matters altogether, or blinking the most obvious inferences, it would leave the reader in a state of serene unconsciousness of the existence of any ecclesiastical rottenness in a much-cherished institution. In this present number we have an article on Christianity in the United States, based on Dr. Baird's volumes, and that of an American clergyman on what is called "The American Church," i.e., the Episcopal sect in that country. Interwoven with an historical sketch we have some bitter revilings of the Whigs for the "neglect and insult, injustice and spoliation, opposition and oppression," which they have ever dealt out to the Church; and then, following on these, are furnished some gratifying statements relative to the prosperity and efficiency of the American Church since she has been thrown on her own resources, and has ceased to be the object of legislative solicitude. Nor is this all, for we have a fair statement of the exertions of other denominations, and acknowledgment of the powerful influence exerted on the population by these combined agencies. The case is thus summed up:—

"As to the sources of the gospel for self-sustentation in the United States, they may be briefly summed up. The general Government pays the salaries of two chaplains every session of Congress for opening each house daily with prayer, and for preaching to that body on the Sabbath: it also pays the salaries of twenty-four chaplains in the navy and fifteen in the army. It pays annuities to Missionary Societies for the promotion of education among the Indian tribes, and this according to treaties made with them, but beyond these the general Government does nothing. Several of the State Governments pay the salaries of prison chaplains, and a very few pay the ministers who open the daily session of their legislative bodies with prayer. This is all that the general and several States do for the support of public worship; and the duty of providing for it rests, therefore, wholly upon the people; and, after an experiment which may well be pronounced as sufficient, the feeling is universal among them that they would on no account have the duty allotted to other hands."

One would think that a supporter of a Church Establishment would feel the necessity for some reply to the inquiry naturally suggested by such a review—why a system found so successful across the Atlantic should be scouted here? but the writer is on this head as silent as the grave—a circumstance reflecting, in our judgment, either upon the intelligence or the conscientiousness of the party for which he caters.

"Wealey and Methodism" is a review of Mr. Isaac Taylor's work, the citations from which, as well as the accompanying remarks, are of a very suggestive character in relation to the influence of the State-Church on the religious character of the people. There are two lengthy apocalyptic articles, one of which points to the increased attention which has of late years been given to the subject as a proof that the present age of theology is, with all its faults, an improving one. "The Morality of the Stomach" is the curious title of another paper, suggested by a remark in Dr. Moore's work on the power of the soul over the body, that "the study of the stomach is the study of morality," an assertion which the thoughtful dyspeptic, at least, will not be inclined to question. "Protestantism contrasted with Romanism" deals fairly and ably with Dr. Wiseman and Mr. Newman. We have further "A Half-hour with Longfellow;" "Bandinel's Lufra;" "The Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean;" and, under the title of "The Crisis," a piece of senile political twaddle unworthy of a place in a quarterly journal.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW has two useful articles, of a highly practical character, on the "Supply of Cotton from India," and on the "Amendment of the Law of Patents." The first insists on the great importance of promoting the growth of cotton in India, that we may be less exclusively dependent on the United States for a raw material of such vital importance to us, and describes the obstacles presented by execrable roads, and, to some extent, by the system of revenue and the tenure under which land is held in India. The whole question is of great interest in connexion with the prospective renewal of the East India Company's Charter, and another paper is to be devoted to it. From the second article we quote an illustrative passage:—

"It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of their harassing and mischievous operation, without stating in detail each step of the proceeding, and its separate and peculiar consequences; but at the risk of weakening the case, they are shortly as follows:—The applicant first leaves his petition at the Home Office; the Home Office sends it to the Attorney-General; the Attorney-General's clerk gives notice to everybody who

has left a *caveat*, appearing to relate to anything like it, to appear and oppose the grant; and then the Attorney-General himself hears the applicant and the opponent behind each other's backs, and reports in the applicant's favour. The report goes to the Home Office, and becomes a 'Queen's warrant,' is sent back again to the Attorney-General, and becomes a 'bill.' Having become a bill, it is sent away again somewhere, and becomes a 'Queen's bill,' by virtue of her Majesty's signature, which one would think ought to be enough; but it is then sent somewhere else, to become a 'Signet bill,' which is filed at the Privy Seal Office, and becomes a 'Privy Seal bill.' This finds its way to the Court of Chancery, and has something or other done to it by a master in Chancery, and the Lord Chancellor, who sends it back to the Attorney-General, to see whether he knows it again; and if he acknowledges it, and nobody has any objection, decides upon granting the patent."

"Wilkinson on the Connexion of the Human Body with Man," is a paper devoted to the same subject as one already referred to in the preceding notice. Mr. Wilkinson's book is described as being one of no common power and beauty, though characterised by many extravagances. The works of Fenimore Cooper, and Longfellow's "Golden Legend," are the subject of eulogistic notices. The third volume of Mr. Merivale's "History of the Romans under the Empire," is far less fortunate. Mr. Roebuck's "History of the Whig Ministry" is reviewed in another article, which sketches the "rise, progress, and temporary decay of the spirit of the Reform Bill." Mr. Roebuck is here handled more tenderly than in some other quarters. A well-written paper, on "Religion in Relation to Science," makes up the contents of an excellent number.

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER contains an admirably-reasoned reply to the shallow paper on education in the same journal, referred to by us last month. Here is the reply to the sophism, that a willingness on the part of a nation to tax itself for educational purposes is no violation of the principle of willinghood.

"This reasoning would be just as pertinent against the application of voluntarism to religion, as it is against its application to education. The willinghood of the people, of sects, and of individuals, has left the existing religion of our country in a very unsatisfactory condition; and property avoids its obligations on that subject, as it does on most others. Yet I suppose it would be conceded that willinghood is the only true principle of religious support and extension. Why the want of seal on the part of those to whom the administration of a principle is entrusted should be carried to the account of the principle itself, or how the nature of a principle can be justly confounded with its confessedly partial operations, remains to be shown; but this I know, that if Government interference is to be judged by such rules as are here applied to voluntary action, all dependence upon its efficiency for educational purposes must be abandoned. If it be true that the enforcement of a national provision for education is no departure from willinghood as far as the subject of education is concerned, then the existing religious Establishment involves no departure from willinghood as far as religion is concerned. Thus black is white and white is black. The proof of voluntarism may be the compulsion it exercises; on the same principle that an attempt of one portion of the people to force an offensive imposition upon the rest is complimented under the generous character of 'a nation willing to tax itself.'

THE JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE, which appears this month, is a work to be read by the scholar in his study, rather than criticized in the columns of a newspaper. The present number contains some elaborate and erudite articles, particularly the biographical sketch of "Gregory of Nazianzus;" the continuation of a series of papers on "The Rephaim and their Connexion with Egyptian History;" a critical notice of Alford's "Greek Testament;" and an argumentative disquisition on "The Nature of a Miracle." "Romanism as it is," draws on the writings of the Romanists for its materials. The writer confesses to have taken an active part in promoting Roman Catholic emancipation; and though he does not recommend the revocation of that measure, he confesses to have grievously erred in his convictions and anticipations. The correspondence, as well as the briefer articles, contains much interesting matter.

The contents of the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR are, perhaps, rather less lively than usual, but they convey an increased amount of valuable information. "Biblical compared with other Ancient Histories" is the commencement of what promises to be an important series of papers, intended to prove the credibility of the Bible on purely historical grounds, and to illustrate the wisdom of God in bestowing on the world an historical religion—a religion in history, and a history in religion." "Dissent in Scotland" is to be the subject of another set of papers, of which we have here the introductory one. The "Suggestions regarding Sunday Schools" are practical, but will occasion diversity of opinion, more especially that which insists on the importance of having Sunday Schools independent of particular congregations. "The First Epistle of John: its original design, and peculiar adaptation to our own times," as also, "Antichrist and the last Time," is a translation from Neander. "A Supplementary Chapter on British Guiana" seeks to "rescue from oblivion the unknown labours of good men of another communion," viz., in connexion with the Church Missionary Society. The biting author of "Wicks

for the Wise" takes "loud applause" as the text for a homily on some questionable platform conventionalities; in which direction much more might have been said. "A Tale of Slavery" is, we were about to say, for the delectation of young folks; but it is one which they will read with a heavy heart. Among the miscellaneous contents is the suggestion of a correspondent that the pages of the magazine should be open to friendly discussion on points of church order and discipline.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE has three politicals this month, and on the strength of recent changes is a little more cheery in tone than usual. The article on Lord Derby borders on the ludicrous by its attempt to give historic grandeur and dignity to two passages in the history of the new Premier; viz., his speech when he confessed his inability to form a government, and that delivered exactly a year later when that feat had been achieved. "The Appeal to the Country" does not drop the old cry against Free-trade, but we mark that great pains are taken to rouse the ranks of Toryism in support of Lord Derby's government, not for the cause of Protection, but as the only barrier against revolution, democracy, &c. A long communication from a correspondent, headed "The Commercial Disasters of 1851," labours, by an array of figures, to show that the returns of the Board of Trade, upon which Free-traders rely as indications of our national prosperity, are utterly fallacious. Save Bulwer's "My Novel," the lighter literature of the number has no very attractive features.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE has passed into new hands, and its readers are promised great improvements in all its departments. This was needed, for, as we have had occasion to remark, the magazine was becoming somewhat trashy. We should judge that the new arrangements have not been brought into full play in the preparation of the present number. "The Condition of the United Kingdom," and "The late Family-compact Ministry," are much too brief, fragmentary, and purposeless. "The Governments of Continental Europe" is better. "Norman Hamilton," and "The Working-Man's Way in the World," are continuations.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE contains sketches of Hartley Coleridge—Harriet Martineau—Margaret Fuller—Armand Marrast, and Dr. Pye Smith—a catholic selection, and one furnishing an abundance of instructive reading.

THE ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR maintains the character we have already given it. The first quarterly section just published, makes a good and cheap volume.

Health of Laton Hunt.—The following passage from a beautiful letter written last week by Leigh Hunt to the Secretary of the Society of Friends of Italy, will excite much sympathy and regret:

I have not been out of my house (by medical advice) for these two months; for a considerable time past, I have not been able to visit my nearest connexions, even by day; and last year I was not able to indulge myself with a sight of what all the world were seeing, though for the greater part of its existence I was living not a mile from the spot. To complete this piece of confidence, late which you making me of so much importance to myself has led me, and not leave my friends with a more serious impression of the state of my health than I can help, I have reason to believe that the coming spring will be more gracious to me than the last; and many are the apparent overthrows from which I have recovered in the course of my life. But age warns me that I must take no more liberties with times and seasons.

Mr. Graxon Thompson and the Reform Motion.—In consequence of Mr. G. Thompson's absence from the division on Mr. Huile's motion, some of his constituents requested an explanation on the point, and the following reply has been received:—"On the evening of that division, an aggregate meeting of the electors of the Tower Hamlets was held to consider the question of my re-election, and I was compelled to attend. The proceedings were protracted to an extraordinary length, and I did not reach the House of Commons until the debate and division were over. But for the meeting referred to I should have spoken and voted in favour of the motion. Regarding the extension of the right of voting and the independent exercise of that right, as measures essential to the purity and right conduct of affairs in the House of Commons, I am in favour of every movement tending to enlarge the power of the people. Believe me, very truly yours, Graxon Thompson.—Mr. George Cavill."

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.—Prince Albert presided, on Wednesday evening, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, when Mr. Basley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, delivered a lecture on "Cotton as an Element of Industry—its extending consumption, and its confined supply." At the conclusion of the lecture, which occupied two hours, Lord Granville moved, and Sir John Boileau seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Basley. Prince Albert then rose and said:—"I will ask Mr. Basley to add my thanks to those of the meeting for the very clear and comprehensive statement which he has made [applause]. He has given me many lectures on the subject, and one especially, in his factory, which I shall ever remember with pleasure, from the great skill and wisdom with which that establishment is arranged and conducted." Prince Albert afterwards joined the Queen at the Haymarket Theatre.

GLEANINGS.

A SUCCESSOR TO HUDSON.—One of the lions of London just now is Colonel Fremont, the Californian millionaire, who is asked to almost every banquet and reception in high life.

The English sceptre is awayed over one-sixth of the population and one-eighth of the surface of the habitable globe.

The Prince de Joinville has been staying at Galway on a fishing excursion.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against a schoolmaster at Stockton, one of his pupils having died from tetanus, produced, according to the medical testimony, by a severe caning across the shoulders.

The usual entertainment will be given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion-house on Easter Monday. Cards of invitation have been issued to a number of the most distinguished personages. There will be no ball in the evening.

A foreign correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says that some of the Finnish fanatics, who have committed outrages in Norwegian Lapland, lately exorcised the devil into a young pig, and then boiled the unlucky animal alive.

Those inhabitants of Leigh who are opposed to the Vicar have decided upon building a new church in the parish.

Every depot and every regiment at home will this year be furnished by the Ordnance department with 100 Minie rifles.

Mary Howitt is about to undertake the editorship of a new juvenile magazine, entitled "The Dial of Love;" the first number of which is expected to appear in June next.

EXPORTS OF BAD WRITING.—There are, from time to time, in the Dead Letter Office, London, about £11,000 annually, in cash, seeking owners. In July, 1847, 4,668 letters, only two months' accumulation, all containing property, were arrested by the bad subscription of the writers.

The gaming table at Hamburg is kept by a company of shareholders, who have just received, from last year's returns, a dividend of 44 per cent.

Lord Cowley, English ambassador at Paris, declined an invitation to dine with the President on a Sunday, stating that he always dined at home on that day. The President then named Monday.

The Earl of Derby, it is stated, went up to Lord Clarendon, a few days since, in the House of Lords, and said, "I hope you don't think that I had any share in that motion of Lord Nass?" To which Clarendon replied, simply, "O yes, I am pretty certain that you had."

For the sake of facilitating education, the London and North Western Railway carry boys going to and from school for half the fares at which they would carry them under ordinary circumstances.—*Heraclitus*.

The *Nottingham Guardian* states that Mr. Roger O'Connor, the nephew of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., has appealed to the English Chartist to raise funds for his "unfortunate relative."

On the occasion of the joint benefit of Grisi and Mario, at Petersburgh, lately, these artistes were called on the stage no less than twenty times, and the Emperor presented Grisi with a Cashmere shawl, valued at £800, a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and a ring of immense value.

The *Mobile Advertiser* says that a Miss Cushman was to commence walking 500 half-miles in 500 consecutive half-hours, upon the race-course. She would walk on the green turf in front of the ladies' stand, when the weather was pleasant, and in the building when otherwise.

A Dissenting Minister, in the neighbourhood of Exmouth, a Sunday or two since, observing several of his congregation asleep during the delivery of his sermon, shut the book, and, raising his voice a little higher, told them it was useless his preaching if they paid no attention. Fortunately, however, one or two of them woke up at the time, which induced him to proceed and finish his discourse.

The Pope having announced an intention to contribute marble for the Washington monument, the "Native Americans" of Philadelphia have been in a ferment. The contributors of other blocks of marble are advised to withdraw their gifts, if the Pope's be accepted; or, at any rate, they insist upon having a protest recorded on the blocks that overlie those of his Holiness!

Mr. Douglas Jerrold, at the anniversary a few days since of the Printers' Pension Society, mentioned the fact that a gentleman named Wright, under whose care he (Mr. Jerrold) was placed at the age of thirteen, to learn the business of a printer, had come to town on purpose to be present on that occasion, and he was proud to express to him his acknowledgments and thanks for so distinguished a compliment.

The *Telegraph* (Dublin) tells a story on the authority of a London correspondent. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was entering the House of Commons, when the doorkeeper handed him his despatch-box, that he might take it to his seat, as former Ministers, lords and commoners, had been wont to do. "Send it in," said Dizzy, with a wave of his hand; and it was sent in to the aristocrat by—Lord Lennox, son of the Duke of Richmond.

There are at the present time in Paris (says the *Lancet*) 126 public bath establishments (besides the four large floating baths), where warm bathing is carried on in the winter and cold in the summer. The yearly number of baths taken is 2,116,325, without reckoning the baths given in the hospitals. All these establishments are situated in the most respectable and most healthy parts of the metropolis. The average price of a bath is sixpence, the minimum fourpence, and the maximum eightpence.

Mr. Macaulay's writings were objects of especial admiration to Lord Jeffrey, whose interest in the publication of the "History of England" was emphatically demonstrated. Lord Cockburn says, in his life of the distinguished Scotchman (just published),—"This judge

of seventy-four revised the proof-sheets of the two first volumes of the History of England, with the diligence and minute care of a corrector of the press toiling for bread—not merely suggesting changes in the matter and the expression, but attending to the very commas and colons—a task which, though humble, could not be useless, because it was one at which long practice had made him very skilful."—*Weekly News*.

Elder Grant, Mayor of the Salt Lake City, writes to the *New York Herald*, denying the imputation of vulgarity to the Mormons. "We have among us," he says, "women who play on the piano and mix French with their talk, and men who like tight boots, and who think more of the grammar than the meaning of what they are saying, and who would ask nothing better than to be fed by other people for squaring circles, and writing dead languages all their lives—albeit we would not give one good gunsmith's apprentice for the whole of them. And, though we are all out-and-out democrats, in spirit and in substance, we have plenty of the hard-to-comb curly pates of people, of whom the saying is true, that they have seen better days."

A NEW "FUEL."—Some curious experiments have been made at the Polytechnic Institution to test the results of a recent invention of Dr. Bachhoffner, for which patents have been obtained by the inventor and Mr. N. Desries. The invention consists in the substitution of thin pieces of metal in the place of coals in firegrates,—which being acted on by a small jet of gas, immediately become red hot and emit a prodigious degree of heat. The flame which is produced by the proper but very simple management of the gas, cooperating with the metallic laminae, gives the appearance of a brisk and cheerful coal fire, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. The heat can be regulated by turning the cock of the gas-tube. There is no deposit of soot, no smoke, nor any of the annoyances which attend coal fires, and the gas can, it is said, be extinguished *instante*, or the fire kept as low as may be convenient.

THE "MANCHESTER PLAN."—The *Church and State Gazette* gravely quotes a pamphlet written by Richard Oastler, as evidence of the intentions of the Manchester School. Oastler, it seems, some years ago was in conversation with an anonymous "Manchester man," who told him that the Funds were to be attacked, the Aristocracy put down, the Church overthrown, the Throne destroyed on the death of her Majesty, the seat of Government removed to Manchester, and Cobden made President!

A NOVEL MARRIAGE.—A marriage lately took place at Skaneateles, in the State of New York, rather out of the ordinary line. After giving his views "in a brief speech," Mr. Sellers, the bridegroom, took his bride by the hand and said:—"In the presence of all who are present, I take Sarah Abbot to be my wife, making no promises of continued affection, and invoking no aid thereto, but hoping, trusting, believing, that our characters are sufficiently well adapted to enable us to be to each other faithful and affectionate husband and wife during our lives." Miss Abbot, the bride, then said:—"In the presence of all who are present, I take Samuel Sellers to be my husband, making no promises, but hoping, trusting, and believing, that our characters are sufficiently well adapted to each other to enable us to be faithful husband and wife while we live." They then signed a paper with their declaration of being husband and wife, and the ceremony was over.

BIRTHS

March 29, at Upper Tulse-hill, Mrs. JOSEPH SAWL, of a daughter.

March 31, at Stamford-hill, Middlesex, Mrs. HENRY VINCENT, of a son.

April 8, at Hackney, Mrs. CHARLES EBD, of a son.

MARRIAGES

Lately, at the Congregational Chapel, City-road, by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, minister of that chapel, assisted by the Rev. E. Trout, uncle of the bride, E. GRIFFITHS, Esq., of Pentonville, to HANNAH MARIA NEWCOMBE, of Islington.

March 29, at Bamford Chapel, near Keddale, by the Rev. J. Bruce, Mr. ELLIS GET to Miss MARY HOWARTH; both of Heywood, Lancashire.

March 30, at Islington, by the Rev. H. Allon, CHAS. EDWARD DODD, Esq., solicitor, second son of Grantham Robert Dodd, Esq., to MARY, third daughter of the late D. CURLING, Esq., formerly of Canonsbury-house, Islington.

March 30, at the Independent Chapel, Witherslade, Devon, by the Rev. W. O'Neill, Mr. J. W. ASTREY, of Juryhays, Tiverton, to Miss MANLEY, of West Woolington, Devon.

April 6, at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, the Rev. WILLIAM TRENTHAM ROSEVEAR, of Coventry, to HANNAH, eldest daughter of the late R. CULLIT, Esq., of Norwich.

DEATHS

March 19, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the 95th year of her age, JANE, relict of the late T. BROTHERFORD, Esq.

March 24, at his residence, No. 2, Champion-place, Upper Clapton, in his 73rd year, THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esq.

March 25, at Deptford, aged 45 years, MR. JAMES MATTHEW SURESS.

March 26, at his residence, Wandsworth, in his 96th year, Mr. GEORGE CADE.

March 28, at Dalston-place, in his 41st year, MR. EDMUND WHITING, leaving a wife and six young children.

March 28, at Lonsdale-house, Fulham, in his 61st year, Sir JOHN SKELLET, Bart.

March 30, at her residence, Thames Ditton, Surrey, in her 96th year, HARRIET, relict of the late B. GIBSON, Esq.

April 1, at his residence, Compton-road, Canonbury, in his 65th year, the Rev. W. STRAKE PALMER, for many years minister of the Congregational church, Hare-court, Aldersgate-street; and, from its commencement, one of the secretaries of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

[ADVERTISEMENT]—THE LATE BICESTER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

—Mr. Smith, the plaintiff in this case, laid his damages at £2,000. He settled it with the London and North Western Railway Company for £700. For the benefit of the public as well as himself, Mr. W. H. Halse, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, thinks it right to state, that all the usual remedies had been tried in Mr. Smith's case without the slightest benefit. His whole nervous system was in a dreadfully shattered state, and his right arm was so completely paralyzed that it was quite powerless: not a single finger could he move. His medical adviser, as a last resource, recommended him to apply to Mr. Halse to be galvanized. In three weeks the paralyzed arm was cured, and the patient restored to health. Think of this, ye revilers of galvanism. Any one may receive Mr. Halse's pamphlet on medical galvanism, gratis and post free, by remitting him two postage stamps to pay the postage of it.

The Poor-Law Association.—This active body have held an important meeting, and formed an auxiliary, in the Collytree and St. Clement's Wards, Manchester. Thomas Woolley, Esq., presided. Councillors Heywood, Scholefield, Craston, Thackray, and Stacey, were among the speakers. Mr. Ogden stated that upwards of £100,000 had been expended in one year for the relief of the poor in Manchester alone—that £100,000, now spent unproductively, if put to reproductive labour, would keep 1,000 hands constantly employed all the year round, the original capital increased or remaining intact at the end of the year—and that, according to the same calculation, the sum of £90,000,000, that had been expended for the relief of the poor during the sixteen years following the passing of the Poor-law Amendment Act in 1854, would have given permanent employment to 400,000 persons. The benefit of reproductive employment (he remarked) was not confined to the mere money returns, for the workhouses would be converted into industrial training schools, where the inmates might acquire a practical knowledge of trades, and be able to support themselves when they returned to society.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The publication of the Board of Trade, Navigation, and Revenue Returns, with the addition of some facts that we have been able to glean in connexion with the Progress of Savings Banks, during the past year, affords an opportunity of placing the general condition of the country, as indicated by these returns, in a brief space before our readers. Their importance, at the present "crisis," can hardly be overrated. They will form the bones on which electioneering candidates and stump-orators of all kinds, will clothe their dry speeches at the approaching contest between Tories and Whig-Liberal-Radicals at the approaching contest. The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade, will twist, turn, and distort them, in the vain effort of making them prove that black is white, and that it could not possibly be anything else; while the Manchester-School will hardly need to do aught else than quote the results of these returns, *verbatim*, as overwhelming and irrefragable evidence of the truth of the Free-trade principle, and of the success that has attended its partial application to the commerce and manufactures of this country.

The Navigation returns are, perhaps, the most significant. The repeal of the Navigation-laws was viewed with distrust, and opposed by petitions and in Parliament, by many who had avowed themselves as favourable to the repeal of the Corn-laws. It was urged, that if we admitted foreign ships, without distinction of country, ships from places where it was notorious that their cost of construction was much less than in our own over-populated and heavily-taxed country—admitted them on the same terms as native-built vessels—our navigation, and especially our coasting trade, must be cut up; we could not possibly compete with foreigners on such terms, they would reduce freights so low as to ruin the interest, and drive away speculation from the shipping trade. Now look at the result. The Navigation-laws were repealed, and two years after, we find from the returns of the Board of Trade, for the month ending March 6th, of the present year, that as compared with the corresponding month of last year, the entries show an increase of 729 tons in British vessels, and a decrease of 16,132 tons in foreign—while, in clearances outward, there has been an increase in favour of British vessels, of 47,677 tons; and of only 10,072, in the latter. The law has, therefore, had the very contrary effect to that which it was predicted would take place, the increase in our own shipping trade being much greater, in proportion, than the increase in the trade of all other countries. This result is made the more conspicuous in the following table, showing the tonnage of clearances outward for the past three years:

Vessels.	1850.	1851.	1852.
British.	249,561	268,246	265,823
United States.	15,590	47,293	63,019
Other countries.	67,006	74,799	59,144
Total.	322,157	370,337	347,986

We turn now to the Revenue returns, a tabular abstract of which the reader will find in another part of our paper. These are made up to the end of the ordinary financial year—April 6th, and it could hardly happen that they could be more favourable to the system of commercial policy now in operation, and it could hardly happen more unfortunately for Mr. Disraeli, that he, of all others, should have shortly to base a "financial statement" on such statistics. The returns show, in comparison with last year's statement, a net decrease on the past twelve months of £707,558, and an increase on the past quarter of £102,540. It will be remembered

here, that the nett amount of taxes repealed last year was £2,079,894, and in the year before, £1,310,151; and yet, notwithstanding these large concessions, the revenue, by the last quarter's returns, still shows an increase over that of previous years! Let Protectionists rave, and the "brave yeomanry" quake; but while taxes can be repealed at the rate of two millions per annum, and the revenue of the country still show its ability to meet the demands, ordinary and extraordinary, made upon it, we think it will need something more forcible than argument to convince the people that the policy through which such results have been achieved is false and disastrous, founded upon a fallacy, and ruinous to all the best interests of the country. We think, rather, that these important facts should suggest whether it would not be desirable still further to extend the application of a principle which has worked so well, and brought with its recognition a degree of happiness and prosperity never before enjoyed in this country.

We have left ourselves hardly sufficient space to give more than a glance at the Savings Banks' returns. Those before us are to the 30th November last, and for most of the principal towns and districts (manufacturing and agricultural) in the United Kingdom, including—Banbury, Bath, Bloomsbury, Boston, Bradford, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chichester, Cork, Derby, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Guildford, Hereford, Hull, Lancaster, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Preston, St. Martin's, Salisbury, Sheffield, Stockport, Swansea, Warrington, Wigton, and Worcester. The nett result of these thirty returns shows an increase over the capital deposited in 1850, of £471,208, or nearly half a million—the nett average increase per centum being 5·33—very much over the increase which would have resulted had no further deposits been made, the mere interest only of the money being allowed to accumulate. We observe, with regret, that in the agricultural districts, the increase is generally much below the average—a circumstance doubtless arising from the depression now existing among our rural population. At a whole, however, the returns are remarkably favourable; and besides indicating the generally prosperous condition and thrifty habits of the working classes, and, therefore, the beneficial operations of our commercial policy, are interesting as evidence that the money spent by this class during the last summer, in the Exhibition, and the expenses incidental to a visit to town, was not drawn wholly from a future capital, but from extra savings. The Exhibition, however, doubtless had its influence, and the report of the Edinburgh Savings Bank Committee states, that during July and August of last year, "from £200 to £300 per week, was taken to London from the Savings Bank, in sums on an average of five or six pounds each;" but there is evidence also, as to Manchester, that this was provided for by unusually large deposits being made in previous months. Altogether, therefore, the past was a year of great encouragement and prosperity, and he who would reverse the policy which has nourished and strengthened the country in this year of trial, who would cut down the "vine and fig tree" which have sheltered us—must look for a contest to which the Reform Bill and Anti-corn-law agitation were but the soft blowing of the south wind before the destructive monsoon.

The business done in the public securities has rather increased since our last, but with very little disposition to speculation. The extreme range of Consols has been under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the market generally has been very free from fluctuation.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
5 per Ct. Cons.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Cons. for Acct.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$					
5 per Ct. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 5 per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities:—	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bache, Bills ..	70 pm.	69 pm.	71 pm.	68 pm.	69 pm.	71 pm.
India Bonds ..	60 pm.	71 pm.	77 pm.	71 pm.	— pm.	61 pm.
Long Annuity ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	99 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the Foreign Market, also, an extensive business has been done—the South American Bonds being still in principal request. Mexican has touched at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, being now marked at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. Prices as below:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Danish Five per Cent., 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.—c.; Ditto, Three per Cent., 71f. 60c. (Exchange, 26f. 40c.); Granada, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brazilian Bonds, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Ditto, Small, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Bonds, 184 $\frac{1}{2}$, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 68; Portuguese Four per Cent., 37 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cent., 95, Acct. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela, 49 48; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ecuador Bonds, 5; Austrian Five per Cent., 96.

Some fluctuation has occurred in the Railway Market, in consequence of the settlement of

account; but prices are still high and increasing, and confidence is unshaken. The traffic returns show a nett increase of 5·1 per cent. on last year's receipts.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Aberdeen, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Boston and Eastern Junction, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2; Eastern Counties, 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 19 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North Western, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$; 133 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South Western, 88 89; Midland, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Stafford, 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Eastern, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Wales, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; 25; Boulogne and Amiens, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Namur and Liege, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Rouen, 28 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rouen and Havre, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; 12.

The Corn Market is extremely dull, and a decrease of one shilling per quarter has taken place in prices. The *Market and Express* regards things as being in such a hopeless condition as that "no improvement can be expected, unless something unforeseen should hereafter occur."

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	PRICE.	FOREIGN.	PRICE.
Consols.....	99	Brazil	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	99	Ecuador	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 per Cent. Reduced	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dated (per cent.)	98
21 New	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities	91	Granada	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	218	Mexican (per cent. new)	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portuguese	87
Banker's Bills—		Buenos	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	71 pm.	Spanish (per cent.)	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
	81 pm.	Ditto 8 per cent.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds		Ditto Passives	84 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 2.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 1st and 8th Victoria, cap. 22 for the week ending on Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1852.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	31,230,415	Government Debt	11,215,100
		Other Securities	2,944,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	18,257,000
		Silver Bullion	22,275

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	
Best	8,221,500	(including Dated Weight Annuity)	18,067,500
Public Deposits (including Exchanges, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of Na- tional Debt, and Dividends)	7,378,520	Other Securities	11,888,500
Other Deposits	11,884,776	Notes	18,160,210
Seven-day and other Bills	1,154,500	Gold and Silver Coin	325,200

Dated the 1st day of April, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY.

HALL, JAMES, Devon Linen-manufacturer, April 26, May 11; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Exeter.

HAWKES, WILLIAM, Great Ormehead, Tynemouth, April 21, May 20; solicitor, Mr. Jarrett, Great Ormehead.

HIGHGROVE, WILLIAM, Middlewich, Cheshire, silk manufacturer, April 26, May 1; solicitor, Mr. Highgate, Middlewich; Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Hitchcock and Co., Manchester.

M'CULLOCH, JAMES ROBERT, Liverpool, draper, April 6; solicitor, Messrs. Sudd and Co., Aldermanbury, City; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

STRONAN, HENRY, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, boot maker, April 16, May 14; solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Seven-chambers, Gresham-street, City.

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April 14, May 14: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.

MITCHELL, JOHN, and CLARKSON, EDWARD, Horton, Yorkshire, worsted spinners, April 22, May 28: solicitors, Mr. Northwood, Bradford; and Messrs. Courtenay and Compton, Leeds.

STIMSON, HENRY, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, bootmaker, April 16, May 14: solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Swan Chambers, Gresham-street.

TIMMINS, ISAAC, Dudley, Worcestershire, charter master, April 17, May 8: solicitor, Mr. Boddington, Dudley.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Pantwyn Glynos and Pontnewydd, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer, April 20, March 18: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

WOOD, THOMAS, Northwich, Cheshire, grocer, April 16, May 13: solicitors, Messrs. Holt and Rose, Liverpool.

WORMS, HENRY, Blackfriars-road, bootmaker, April 16, May 14: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, JAMES WATSON, George-street, Jeweller, April 14, and May 18.

M'EWAN, CHARLES, Glasgow, muslin manufacturer, April 15, and May 6.

M'INTYRE, JAMES, Perth, painter, April 12 and May 3.

WILLIAMSON, CHARLES, Leith, spirit dealer, April 9, and May 3.

WILSON, HUGH LAUDER, Glasgow, merchant, April 13, and May 4.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Dean Alderson, Great Marlborough-street and Warwick-street, Golden-square, pewterer, fourth div. of 1s. 6d.; April 6, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Browning, Whitstable, Kent, grocer, 1st div. of 1s. 6d.; April 8, and three subsequent Thursdays; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Charles Cove, Hornchurch, Essex, builder, second div. of 3d., April 8, and three subsequent Thursdays; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Craven, Birkenhead, road maker, first dividend of 9d., April 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—A. G. Gandiano and Co., Great St. Helen's, City, merchant, first div. of 5d., April 20, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Samuel Glenny, Liverpool, corn and commission merchant, second div. of 1d., and upon new proofs, 1s. 1d., April 7, and any subsequent Wednesday; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—James Colquhoun Parsons Hill, Woolwich, Kent, money scrivener, first div. of 2s., April 20, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Mageary, Long-lane, Billingsgate, City, coal merchant, sixth div. of 3d., April 8, and three subsequent Thursdays; at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Saikeld, Basinghall-street, city, warehouseman, first div. of 1s. 9d., April 20, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Richard Seymour, Downham, Cambridgeshire, grocer, first div. of 3s. 6d., April 8, and three subsequent Thursdays; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Peter Van den Ende, Strood, Kent, wool stapler, second div. of 10d., April 20, and any subsequent Tuesday; at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 5.

We had a moderate supply of English Wheat this morning, but the large arrival of Foreign Flour caused a dull trade, and a reduction in price of fully 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. In Foreign Wheat very little doing; and Flour difficult to quit, unless at lower rates. Malt Barley met less demand, and was rather cheaper, but grinding sorts without alteration. Beans and Peas quite as dear. Being better supplied with Oats, principally Foreign, the sale was slow at barely last Monday's quotations. Linseed Cakes fully as dear. In Cloversoeds less doing, and prices scarcely supported. Our market will not be open on Friday next. The current prices as under:

	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat	s. d.	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	37 to 41	44 to 52
Ditto White	44 .. 48	40 .. 42
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	36 .. 40	42 .. 44
Northumber., and Scotch, White	42 .. 44	36 .. 38
Ditto, Red	38 .. 40	34 .. 36
Devon, and Somer-set, Red	— .. —	— .. —
Ditto White	— .. —	— .. —
Eye	30 .. 31	32 .. 34
Barley	30 .. 35	35 .. 38
Scotch	26 .. 32	32 .. 36
Angus	— .. —	— .. —
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	— .. —
Pale	52 .. 56	52 .. 56
Peas, Grey	25 .. 27	28 .. 30
Maple	28 .. 30	30 .. 32
White	26 .. 30	32 .. 36
Boilers	32 .. 34	36 .. 38
Beans, Large	25 .. 26	28 .. 30
Ticks	26 .. 28	30 .. 32
Harrow	28 .. 30	32 .. 34
Pigeon	31 .. 32	34 .. 36
Oats—		
Line. & York. feed	18 .. 19	18 .. 20
Do. Poland & Pot.	22 .. 23	22 .. 24
Berwick & Scotch.	21 .. 23	23 .. 25
Scotch feed	19 .. 22	22 .. 24
Irish feed and black	17 .. 18	18 .. 20
Ditto Potato	19 .. 20	20 .. 22
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 54	52 .. 56
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£22 to £24 per last	£22 to £24 per last
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	28s. to 32s. per cwt.
Rape Cake	24 lbs. to 25 per ton	24 lbs. to 25 per ton
Linseed, £10 lbs. to £10 per 1,000	per 1,000	per 1,000
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	17 .. 24	17 .. 24
Ship	28 .. 30	28 .. 30
Town	40 .. 42	32 .. 34
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH, 27.		
Wheat	42.. 2d.	42.. 6d.
Barley	30 .. 2	30 .. 5
Oats	19 .. 6	19 .. 6
Eye	30 .. 5	31 .. 0
Beans	30 .. 3	30 .. 2
Peas	29 .. 8	29 .. 9

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 5.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were much smaller than those reported on Monday last; nevertheless, they were extensive, the time of year considered, and in full average condition. The attendance of both town and country butchers being small, and Newgate and Leadenhall extensively supplied, the Beef trade was in a very inactive state at last week's decline in the quotations. The extreme value of the best Scot. was 2s. 4d. per lb., and a total clearance was not effected. Notwithstanding that the number of Sheep were on the decrease, the demand for that description of stock was inactive, though somewhat firmer than on this day as 'night. In the currencies of each breed no change took place; but we must observe, that the top figure for Downs in the wool was 4s. 2d.—out of the wool, 3s. 6d. per lb. At least two-thirds of the Sheep were shorn. From the Isle of Wight, 60 Lambs came to hand, and which sold at 4s. 8d. to 5s. per lb. Prime Down qualities realized from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb., with a moderate inquiry. Prime small Calves sold at late rates. All other kinds of Veal were very slow in sale, yet we cannot call them lower. The Pork trade was very dull, at prices barely equal to those of Monday last.

PRICES PER STONE OF 8LBS. (SINKING THE OFFAL).

Beef..... 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. | Veal..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.

Mutton..... 2s. 6d. .. 4s. 2d. | Pork..... 2s. 6d. .. 3s. 10d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beast. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.

Friday.... 670 3,244 190 280

Monday... 3,268 22,630 178 410

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 5.

The supplies of each kind of Meat on sale in these markets being unusually large for the time of year, and in excellent condition, the general demand is heavy, on the following terms:—

Per lb. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.

Middling do 2s. 6d. .. 3s. 8d. | Mid. ditto 2s. 10d. .. 3s. 2d.

Prime large 2s. 10d. .. 3s. 0d. | Prime ditto 3s. 4d. .. 3s. 6d.

Prime small 3s. 2d. .. 3s. 4d. | Veal..... 3s. 0d. .. 4s. 0d.

Large Pork 3s. 4d. .. 2s. 10d. | Small Pork 3s. 0d. .. 3s. 8d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4d.; Calif-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.

HORSE HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market horse-hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1d. to 2d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4d.; Calif-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.

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HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market horse-hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1d. to

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

THE HOOPING COUGH cured in a few days by the GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT; an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 156, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hanway and Co., 68, Oxford-street; Mr. Prout, 229, Strand; and all other respectable Chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

CORK HATS.—The manufacture of these Hats was so defective last season on the part of most houses, as to lead the public, in many cases, to condemn one of the greatest improvements that has been effected since the introduction of Silk Hats, whilst the manual difficulty in learning the use of a new material still deters others of acknowledged reputation from attempting to produce them.

It is, however, now indisputable that Cork employed skilfully does form the best material for Hats, being durable from its toughness, and the only elastic and cool foundation for the Silk covering now universally in use.

The public are cautioned to purchase these Hats only of experienced makers. Exhibited at the Great Exhibition, Class 28, No. 125.

CORK HATS.—CLASSES { 6, No. 68.

28, " 125. These Hats, shown in the above Classes at the Great Exhibition by Messrs. GAIMES, SANDERS, and NICOL, and which are now held in the highest estimation for their elasticity, lightness, and general comfort to the wearer, may be obtained wholesale or retail at the Manufacturers, at 32, BIRCHIN-LANE, CORN-HILL; at their Branch Establishment, No. 111, STRAND; at all the principal towns in England and Scotland; several of the continental cities; and at any of the British colonies. Weight from 4 ounces, prices varying as with other Hats.

Sample Cases forwarded on receiving remittances.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Hale for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.**PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.**

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks in the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to these parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Hale recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the dolichotix, palsy, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Hale's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Hale is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Hale's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Hale himself.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE ORIGINAL UNITED STATES SAPSAPARILLA.

In submitting this Sapsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sapsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutrient food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalis, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestion, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaries, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sapsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*The Blood is the Life.*" Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibres to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatosus and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinous fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganising and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swelling, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or kite pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blisters, abscesses, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast.* When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strongyly, excess of deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other and disorders of the bladder.*

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing *necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones.* When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercle, cough, expectoration, and final consumption.* When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system.* When it seizes upon the *Breast, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its dolorous, or neuralgia, shreds, or St. Vitus's dance, hysterical palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind.* When to the *Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otorrhoea; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant poison to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

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This important letter is sent to Mr. Hale by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbustic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbustic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbustic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hope of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbustic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbustic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'I never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimborne, May 31, 1842."

"To the Proprietor of Hale's Scorbustic Drops."

"Sir.—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and lastly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly sores. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Hale's Scorbustic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Weston, your agent at Hindwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now passed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Shears, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with sores, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Hale's Scorbustic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended these Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

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